THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

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Meredith Eagle.

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C. H. KIMBALL,

Publisher.

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Terms of Subscription:

$1.50 a Year-$1.25 whenpaid in advacne.

$1.00 a Year in advance in the County.

ADVERTISING RATES

Moderate and made known on application.

Births, Marriages and Deaths published free. Obituaries, ten cents per line.
Good correspondents and canvassers always wanted.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description executed promptly in the best manner at reasonable prices.
This paper is sent free to any address for one month or more on trial.
Bookbinding and Bill Posting done on application.
This office is connected with the Plymouth and Campion telephone exchange.

F. P. STEWART,
(Late J. S. Rowe.)

Livery Stable,

Cor. Water and Pleasant Street,

LACONIA, N. H. 8

J. F. DURHAM,

Auction & Commission Merchant.

Second-hand Furniture a specialty, for which I pay cash, or take in exchange for goods or work. The Celebrated

Harwood Chair Seating. 8

LACONIA, N. H.

M. M. ROBINSON,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles and Fancy Goods. Repairing a Specialty.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H. 6

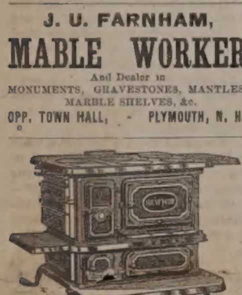
J. U. FARNHAM,

MABLE WORKER

And Dealer in

MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES, MANTLES MARBLE SHELVES, &c.

OPP. TOWN HALL, - PLYMOUTH, N. H.



Special Bargains

—IN—

STOVES, RANGES,

FURNACES,

Tin, Glass, Britannia, Wooden and Hollow Wares, Table Cutlery,

And

Kitchen Furnishing Goods

OF ALL KINDS.

Tin Roofing and Jobbing a Specialty.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

"NEW HUB"

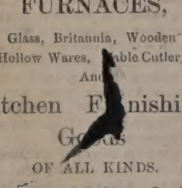
Stoves and Ranges,

The best in the World.

J. A. MITCHELL,

111 Main St.

etf LACONIA, N. H.



WILL CERTAINLY CURE

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and every Affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption. Sold by all Druggists.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Grafton, commissioner to examine and allow the claims of the creditors to the estate of Crossley Smith, late of Ashland, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the 5th day of July, A. D., 1882, being allowed for that purpose, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties assigned him, at his residence in Plymouth, in said county, on the 8th day of August, and on the 30th day of December, 1882, from 1 to 3 o'clock, in the afternoon of each of said days.

HENRY C. CURRIER, Commissioner.
Dated the 19th day of July, 1882.

PERUVIAN
AN IRON TONIC
SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Dropsy, Humors, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever, and all diseases originating in a bad State of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility or a low State of the System.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

Elisha Sceggle is quite ill.

J. C. Vittum has been here.

Edward Maloon has been sick.

Miss Mary P. McLean is stopping here.

Mr. Smith has left J. W. Beede's store.

Dr. George A. Peavey has been quite ill.

J. H. Knowles has bought an iron-gray colt.

Mr. Stevenson has gone home to Montreal.

Dr. Lall and family of Nashua, have arrived here.

John Sanborn's recovery from rupture is doubtful.

Charles Nichols has moved in over Blaisdell's store.

J. J. A. Reynolds has moved into Alonzo Corliss' house.

New potatoes raised about here sell for $1.50 per bushel.

Four Fall River young men have gone from here on a mountain trip.

A private picnic party went up Waukewan and Long lakes the other day.

J. W. Ela, of Chicago, a well known lawyer, is visiting his relatives here.

A party of visitors at J. W. Lang's lately had an excursion on the Gracie.

W. J. Collins who was wounded in the jaw by a pitchfork, came near having the lock-jaw lately.

Officer Judkins of Laconia was here recently in search of some stolen live stock, but without success.

Rev. J. B. Davis and wife, Mrs. Dr. George Sanborn and J. I. Adams have been to Old Orchard Beach.

The Lake Village Racquet club called here one night on the steamer Mineola and had dancing at the Town Hall.

Some boys lately broke out the windows in an unoccupied house on the lake shore and found it rather expensive.

Hodgson's mitten room has been shut down for about two weeks on account of too many goods on hand and slow sales.

The present terrible dry weather is causing considerable sickness here, and the best of precautions should be taken by all.

Witherell's show had no audience at the time of its recent afternoon show and did not give any, but was better patronized in the evening.

Among those arriving in town lately are Mrs. Joseph Stone, Miss Carrie Deane, Mr. Lamson and wife; K. V. Corey, Orville Lane and mother, of Barre, Vt., John Prescott, and Mr. Hilton, of Patterson, N. J.

PLYMOUTH.

Whenever an item appears in a paper outside of Plymouth and sometimes even in the papers here, people who think they know everything and a little more, especially about newspapers, immediately charge it to the Associated Press correspondent, particularly if there is an error in it, no matter how small. As several outside papers like the Bethlehem *White Mountain Echo, Littleton Republic, Littleton Journal, Bristol Enterprise, Canaan Reporter*, Lebanon *Free Press*, Laconia *Tocsin*, Concord *People and Patriot, Statesman, Blade*, Manchester *Union, Mirror and Farmer, Nashua Telegraph*, Claremont *Eagle*, Boston *Daily Journal, Globe, Advertiser, Saturday Express, Commercial Bulletin*, Bradstreet's, and Dun, Barlow & Co's *Commercial Reports*, and others unknown, all have had regular resident correspondents here of late, and most of them do now, comprising many different parties, and as papers frequently borrow from each other without giving credit, even the large city dailies indulging, it may appear plain to some persons who are unprejudiced that one party can not be responsible for everything.

LOON POND.

Glove business is not very brisk here this season.

Colorado Excursions.

Colorado Round Trip Tourist Tickets at greatly reduced rates, via C., B. & Q. R. R., new Chicago and Denver Through Line, good during summer months and National Mining and Industrial Exposition in September, are now on sale and full particulars as to trains and rates can be obtained from any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada.

jesa-8t-june3

A gentleman's slipper and glove has been found which the owner can have by calling at A. Hardy's.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cure, coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, influenza, consumptions and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. 50c and $1 a bottle. je-ly-mar1

The rose bugs have injured the apple trees in many localities eating considerable of the fruit.

Rheumatism, Spasms, Enlargement, Palpitation, Water about the Heart, all yield to the use of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. You cannot try it too soon if you are at all afflicted. Pamphlet free of F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by druggists. jesa-t-sept1

A. Hardy has been very ill for several days with rheumatic complaint. S.

Perhaps no medicine is so universally required as a good cathartic. Swayne's Pills are prepared expressly to meet this necessity being composed of purely vegetable ingredients of which podophyllin or mandrake, sarsaparilla, yellow dock and other concentrated juices enter largely into their composition; the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle. They are mild in their operation and are truly a valuable aperient and anti-bilious medicine. They stimulate the liver to healthy action, cleanse the stomach and bowels of all impurities. Curing sick and nervous headache, dyspepsia or indigestion, biliousness, fevers, drowsiness, colds, aching pains, aches, slight chills, with flashes of heat and female irregularities. For a bilious and costive habit, no medicine is so prompt and effectual. Mailed on receipt of price (in postage stamps) 25 cents, or five boxes for $1. Address Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for them. jesa 1y jan25

THE NEW HOLDERNESS SCHOOL.

Work is now progressing rapidly on the new buildings for the Holderness school, and the Rector says that there is now no reasonable doubt but that they will be ready in time for the new term in September. The new accommodations will be vastly superior in all respects to the old ones. The front entrance of the principal building opens into a spacious hall 10 feet wide and extending 40 feet to the new staircase. On the right of the hall are the apartments of the Rector and his family, consisting of a parlor, office and two bedrooms. On the left are a school parlor, library, and a common room for the boys with a large open fire-place, and a clothes room adjoining fitted with a locker for each boy. In the rear is a dining room, seating 100 persons, and the kitchen and laundry. In the basement are three powerful hot air, wood furnaces, ample cellar room for stores, and a large play room for the boys. In the second and third stories are the dormitories and other sleeping rooms, and the infirmary. Two dormitories are fitted with alcoves, similar to those in the building which was burned; each are provided with arrangements for washing in a room adjoining. The older boys will occupy sleeping rooms, two in a room. All the sleeping apartments are 10 1-2 feet in height, well ventilated, and allowance is made for 1,300 cubic feet of space for each person.

The walls and some of the partitions are of brick, built hollow to secure additional warmth and dryness. The roof has a double pitch, the upper one covered with tin and the lower with slate. The floors, wainscot, and other inside finish throughout the building, are of hard wood oiled.

The school house is a frame building, one story high, containing a school study room of capacity for 75 desks, and three recitation rooms. The ceilings are 14 feet high. The windows are so arranged as to avoid cross lights, and all the rooms are furnished with the most approved apparatus for ventilating. These buildings with furnishing, and repairs to out buildings, will cost about $26,000.

The Rector will be assisted this year by Mr. Rollan A. Porter, who returns to his former post in the school; Mr. Charles A. Hamilton of Hartford, Conn., a graduate with honors of Trinity College; and Mr. Mott A. Cummings of Claremont, a graduate of Dartmouth.

The plan of the school will be as heretofore; to furnish a sound, thorough education at a moderate cost, and it is to be hoped that New Hampshire boys will avail themselves of its advantages. Nearly all the "old boys" are to return, with the prospect of many new ones, and application should be made soon to secure a place.

The following is the circular being distributed describing the HOLDERNESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Plymouth, N. H. Fourth year, 1882.

Holderness School is three quarters of a mile from the railroad depot at Plymouth, N. H., on the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad, one hundred and twenty-five miles from Boston.

The School building, once the well known homestead of Chief Justice Samuel Livermore, was destroyed by fire on the 31st of March of the current year. This is to be replaced by a substantial structure of brick, now in process of construction, with ample accommodations for sixty-three pupils, the Rector's family, Masters, and all other persons comprising the School household. A separate building is to be erected, containing the school and recitation rooms.

The School property, comprising fifteen acres of land, is seven hundred feet above the sea-level, and occupies a very beautiful situation on the bluff above the river intervale, overlooking the Pemigewasset Valley. The surrounding country, lying between the lake and mountain regions, is one of the finest portions of New Hampshire, and the climate is agreeable and healthful at all seasons of the year.

Boys are received at any age between 10 and 17 years, and may be fitted for college, the United States Naval and Military Academies at Annapolis and West Point, and the higher scientific schools. Instruction is given also in the natural sciences, book-keeping, and all the usual subjects of common school study. The course of instruction for those who are fitting for college is arranged for four years, and in most cases it will be found desirable to occupy the full time; but good students, 14 years old or over, can accomplish it in three years. Those who have promising voices are instructed and practiced in choral singing. On Sundays all the pupils prepare and recite a lesson in Bible study.

Thorough attention is given to the encouragement of physical exercise. The School has a well furnished gymnasium. The neighboring woods and mountains are full of interest for boys, and the location is well adapted to all out-door sports, except boating.

The time fixed for the beginning of the fourth School year is Thursday, the 14th of September, 1882, at which time the new buildings are to be ready for use. The School year consists of a single term of thirty-six weeks, divided into two sessions by a recess of four weeks, beginning on the Thursday preceding Christmas Day.

The charges for tuition, board, etc., are $200 per annum for residents of New Hampshire, and $250 for others, payable one-half at the beginning of the School year, and one-half on the first day of February. There are no charges for extra studies or incidentals, and pupils are not required to furnish table plate, bedding, towels, napkins, etc. Books are furnished at publishers' prices.

Pupils can enter at any time; but are not received for a less period than the unexpired part of the current half year. Deductions are not allowed for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Monthly reports of studies and conduct are sent to parents or guardians.

It must be understood by every pupil that by entering the School he places himself under obligation not to use profane or indecent language, and not to use tobacco or intoxicating liquors while residing at the School. Boys who violate this rule, or who are known to be in any way vicious or corrupt, will not be permitted to remain.

Books, newspapers, and other reading matter brought or sent to the School, are subject to the approval of the Rector.

Spending money should be furnished sparingly, and should be placed in the hands of the Rector, to be given by him to the boys in a regular weekly allowance.

Parents are earnestly requested not to send provisions, fruit, or delicacies of any kind to their sons. If it is done, some derangement of health and of study is almost certain to be the result, and nearly all cases of illness in the School can be traced to this cause.

Permissions to be absent from the School in any term time cannot be given excepting for very urgent reasons.

Full information can be obtained by writing to the Rector, the Rev. F. M. GRAY, Plymouth, N. H., and business communications should also be addressed to him.

Trustees: The Rt. Rev. Wm. Woodruff Niles, D. D., president, Concord; the Rev. Edward A. Renouf, Keene; the Rev. Lorenzo Sears, Manchester; the Rev. Henry Ferguson; Mr. William Heywood; Mr. George L. Balcom, Claremont; Mr. Josiah Carpenter, treasurer, Manchester; Mr. George Olcott, Charlestown; the Rev. Frederick M. Gray, rector, Plymouth.

School Calendar: term begins, September 14, 1882; winter examinations, December 19, 20, 1882; recess begins, December 21, 1882; recess ends, January 17, 1883; summer examinations, June 18–20, 1883; vacation begins, June 21, 1883.

The foundations of the Holderness school main building are completed, and the brick work of the three story ell is also done and much of the rough carpenter work, while considerable has been done on the front. The one story, wooden school building on the knoll to the east, is well advanced and altogether work is progressing quite favorably. A small wooden shed has been added to the rear of the brick structure and the old stable has been moved about 100 feet to the rear of it, turned around to face the east, raised up and a stone cellar wall finished under about one half of it. About 25 men are employed. The workmen from abroad, over one half, procure their meals in the small cottage to the northeast and sleep in the gymnasium.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—May be paid at THIS OFFICE by sawing wood, etc. janlyeetf

Dr. S. A. Richmond & Co's

SAMARITAN

CURES FITS.



NEVER FAILS.

NERVINE

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody. PETER ROSS, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. FLETCHER, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son. E. B. BALLS, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. MRS. WM. HENSON, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. REV. J. A. EDIE, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3,000 with other doctors. S. B. HOBSON, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms. MISS JENNIE WARREN, 740 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours. HENRY KNEE, Vervilla, Warren Co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for eight years. ALBERT SIMPSON, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors. J. W. THORNTON, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. REV. WM. MARTIN, Mechanicstown, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months. MRS. E. FORBES, West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. MISS ORLENA MARSHALL, Granby, Newton Co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years duration. JACOB SUTER, St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility. OLIVER MYERS, Ironton, Ohio.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years standing. ISAAC JEWELL, Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. CHARLES E. CURTIS, Osakis, Douglass Co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepsia very badly. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Ridgway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits. DAVID TREMBLY, Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of epilepsy of 35 years standing. HENRY CLARK, Fairfield, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my wife of a nervous disease of the head. E. GRAHAM, North Hope, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits. He has not had a fit for about four years. JOHN DAVIS, Woodburn, Macoupin Co., Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
IS FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Or may be had direct from us. For further information inclose stamp for our Illustrated Journal giving evidences of cures. Address

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CATARRH DIRECTIONS.



Insert with little finger a particle into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.

CREAM BALM

causes healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

HAY-FEVER Great relief realized by a few applications.

A thorough treatment cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c.

Unequaled for colds in the head.

Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

Ely's Cream Balm HAS COMPLETELY CURED ME of Catarrh, of which I have been afflicted ever ten years, after trying almost every remedy recommended, none having proved so effective and thorough. S. J. AIKEN, Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 143 Federal St. Boston, Mass.

ELYS' CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

"An Ambitious Individual."

"Oh! I'm boiling over to do some good act" shouted a politician the other day, as his red nose protruded from a face ornamented with unhealthy blotches. "Well, sir," replied a friendly listener, "unless you want to be an animated sign for a drug store, and make the passers by sick, I would advise you to use Swayne's Ointment and be cured of skin disease." The ambitious man acted on the advice, and is now a living exemplification of what this excellent remedy can accomplish. jesa tsept1

BORN.

In Ashland, July 30, to Mr. and Mrs. John P. Peaslee, a son.

MARRIED.

In Plymouth, July 15, by Rev. D. C. Knowles, Mr. Orris R. Aiken to Miss Harriet A. Bridges, both of Providence, R. I.

In Plymouth, Aug. 1, by Rev. D. C. Knowles, Mr. Luther B. Hall to Mrs. Carrie C. Brown of Lowell, Mass.

DIED.

In Franklin Falls, July 18, Daniel Straw, son of the late Dudley Straw, of Plymouth, aged 42 years.

In Wollaston, Mass., Aug. 1, Mrs. Samuel Prescott, formerly of Holderness, aged 87 years.

The Secret Out At Last.

It has long been a source of wonder, as to why Courtney failed to meet Hanlan in a sculling contest. The general explanatory argument was, that he feared the little Canadian. This opinion, however, is exploded by the authentic announcement, that on the days fixed for the race, Courtney was unable to sit in his shell, on account of the intense itching and soreness caused by the Piles. Having recovered through the use of Swayne's Ointment, he now announces that he will row Hanlan any time this Summer. jesa t sept1

WANTED.—A home for a boy about fifteen years of age, either on a farm or where he can learn a trade. Apply at this office. jesa tf

Furniture and Upholstery!

Since purchasing the Aldrich Furniture Establishment, we have spent three months in refitting the ware-rooms and replenishing the stock, and now have what we believe to be not only the most attractive store, but the most complete stock of fine goods in the State, consisting of

Black Walnut and Ash chamber furniture, painted and ornamented sets, parlor furniture, upholstery goods, furniture coverings, curtain poles, bedding, &c., &c.

The new stock has been selected with great care regarding quality of workmanship and attractiveness of patterns and designs. We believe that our acquaintance with the business, and experience in the manufacture of furniture, enables us to obtain goods of sterling merit, for cash at lowest costs. It will be our constant effort to offer the best goods at lowest prices, and always to serve patrons promptly and faithfully. At the head of our Custom Upholstery Department we have a skillful workman of extensive experience, from one of the largest upholstery and drapery establishments in Boston. We make a specialty of

—REPAIRING and UPHOLSTERING—

old Furniture, and guarantee satisfaction in every particular. Inviting all to visit our store, for the examination of Goods and Quotation of Prices, we remain, Yours very respectfully,

Higgins & Patten,

(Successors to H. H. ALDRICH.)

122 North Main St., opp. State House, **CONCORD, N. H.**
jesa june10 6m

A TERRIBLE DISASTER

ON PRICES AT

GOVE'S

Laconia, N. H.,

For a limited time only.

ROGERS' BEST No. 12 SILVER KNIVES

—AT—

$2.90 PER DOZEN.

Former price, $6.50.

Being desirous of closing out my immense stock of goods, from an eyeglass at 10 cents to a gold watch at 200 dollars, everything will be marked down in the same reckless manner, regardless of sacrifices. jeas july13 4t

WHITTEMORE & REED,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES.

No efforts spared to secure and maintain

The Choicest Stock in the City.

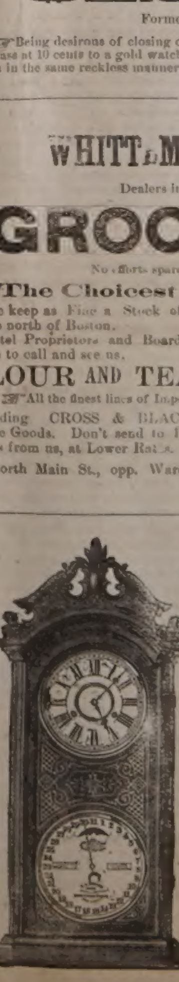
We keep as Fine a Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries as any house north of Boston.

Hotel Proprietors and Boarding House Keepers will find it worth while to call and see us.

FLOUR AND TEAS A SPECIALTY.

All the finest lines of Imported Goods from England and France, Including CROSS & BLACKWELL'S well known Delicacies & Staple Goods. Don't send to Boston when you can obtain the same goods from us, at Lower Rates.

38 North Main St., opp. Warren. [mar3 6mjesa] **CONCORD, N. H.**



Ithaca Calendar Clock,

A

Perpetual Mechanical Calendar connected with the most superior Eight and Thirty Day (either weight or spring) Clock Movement.

IT INDICATES PERPETUALLY
The Day of the Month,
The Month of the Year,
The Hour of the Day,
The Day of the Week.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Ithaca Calendar Clock Co.

Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW YORK OFFICE WITH

WATERBURY CLOCK CO.,

No. 4 Cortland St.

Calendars Printed in all Languages.

It is indispensable to every place of business—a necessity in every household. Manufactured in numerous styles ranging widely in prices to suit the various wants of the public. All clocks are thoroughly regulated, and calendars mechanically worked through the changes of eight years of time before leaving the manufactory.

Go to

Smith, Lougee Bros. & Co.,

LACONIA,

—FOR—

Ready-Made Clothing!

Go to

SMITH, LOUGEE BROS. & CO., LACONIA,

—FOR—

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS!

Go to

SMITH, LOUGEE BROS. & CO., LACONIA,

—FOR—

Colored and Black Dress Goods!

With Trimmings of every description to match.

Smith, Lougee Bros. & Co.'s prices on Sun Shades, Fans, Hosiery, Neck Wear, &c., &c., will be found the lowest.

Great Display of Carpets and Rugs in

Smith, Lougee Bros. & Co.'s

CARPET ROOMS.

Great Sale of Housekeeping Goods.

etf june 23

GRAND

MARK DOWN

SALE

—OF—

Gents' Fine Ready-Made Clothing

—AT—

A. B. SANBORN'S,

36 MAIN ST., Opposite Warren St., **CONCORD.**

Desirous of reducing our stock, we shall offer our customers, on **Monday, June 19, 1882**:

A Full Line of Gents' All-Wool Suits at $8.00. former price, $11.00

A Full Line of All-Wool Suits at $10.00. former price, $13.50.

A Full Line of All-Wool Suits at $12.50. former price, $15.00.

A few more of those All-Wool Indigo Blue Suits left, $8.00.

A full line of **Boys' Suits**, at $1.00, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50; former prices from $5.00 to 7.00.

The largest stock of Gents' and Youths' **Fine Fur, Straw and Manilla Hats** to be found in the State, at reduced prices.

Gentlemen's Fine Furnishings of every description at reduced prices.

Mexican Hammocks, the best known in the world, white or colored, full size and full weight, at $1.50.

Many other goods, which we have no space to mention, at equally low prices. Do not fail to examine this stock before making your selections.

A. B. SANBORN,

39 MAIN STREET, (jenov1-y) CONCORD, N. H.

STOVES AND RANGES.

"MAGEE STANDARD" RANGES.

'WESTMINTER PARLORS'

Nickle plated, base burner and oven attached.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF LAMPS AND KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS in New Hampshire.

R. C. DANFORTH & CO.,

12 North Main Street, CONCORD, N. H. eoov113tf

SICK DYSPEPTIC OR BILIOUS **HEADACHE** CURED IN 20 MINUTES BY VIA-SANO

A medicine recently discovered and used by an eminent physician with wonderful success. All druggists and country stores have it or will get it for you. Also a sure cure for INDIGESTION, Costiveness and Biliousness. Only 50 cts. Trial Bottles, 25 cts.

DYSPEPSIA

HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Marlborough's Meanness.

There is probably scarcely a single ancient or noble family—the terms are not quite synonymous—which does not possess a muniment room, the contents of which have never been edited or calendared, and it fairly makes the mouth of the historical student water to think what treasures of history and of antiquarian gossip lie thus buried. Now and again a noble lord graciously puts his name to a small compilation, or permits some laborious antiquarian to rummage amongst his family archives, and the little that is given to the world in this way creates an irresistible longing for more. One such volume was prepared some sixty years ago for the gratification of the then Earl of Bridgewater. Only a small number of copies were printed; the book itself was never published, and in its present form it naturally belongs to the category of *libri rarissimi*. If any member of the house of Egerton could be induced to reprint it, and to add to it from the stores of family paper prepared at Worsley, he would do a service to literature and to the public generally, the value of which it would not be easy to over estimate. In the meantime it may be worth while to pick from this book of "Family Anecdotes" a few of the most striking.

The Egerton family, as everyone who is well up in his Burke or Debrett ought to know, has intermarried with about half the peerage, and has alliances with every one of those great governing families whose predominance has given such strength to the Nation in time of political storm and stress. Among these families, that of Churchill is not the least distinguished.

The family traditions preserved by the Earl of Bridgewater chiefly relate to the avarice of the great Duke of Marlborough.

When in the early years of the eighteenth century, the Earl of Peterborough was in command of the English forces in Spain and Portugal, he found great difficulty in obtaining the necessary supplies. In order to rectify matters he returned home; but on application at headquarters he found all his demands held over for further consideration, whilst the Duke of Marlborough obtained all he wanted without the smallest difficulty. "Much disgusted withal," says Lord Bridgewater, "he threw himself into a sedan chair, and drew the curtains at the sides as well as at the front, that he might not be known or seen. The populace took up an idea that the person in the chair was the Duke of Marlborough; they gathered round it. "God bless the Duke of Marlborough! God bless the Duke of Marlborough!" "Gentlemen," said Lord Peterborough, pushing down one of the windows, "I am not the Duke of Marlborough." "O yes," said a spokesman of the multitude, "you are the Duke of Marlborough; we know you well enough." "Gentlemen," said Lord Peterborough, "I am not the Duke of Marlborough, I tell you, and I will give you two convincing proofs that I am not. One is that I have but a single guinea," and he turned his pockets inside out; "the other is that I give it to you;" and he threw it among them.

On the eve of a great pitched battle, which was to be fought under the joint command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy, the latter waited upon the Duke after dinner to settle the plan of action for the following day. "The Duke had taken up his headquarters at a small house, which had a little garden before it, and a coach-road. Prince Eugene was received in great state. In driving out of the coach-road it struck Prince Eugene that there was one manœuvre which he had not notified to the Duke. "Drive me back again!" He skipped nimbly into the house; and in the drawing-room where he had been received he found the Duke of Marlborough perched upon a chair, with his handkerchief under his shoes, and whiffing out the candles of the middle piece of lustre.

Shortened Life in the Human Race.

The maturity of man, calculated by the completed condition of the skeleton is twenty-one years. Twenty-one years multiplied by five—105 years—is therefore the natural duration of the life of man on this estimate, and, with a certain natural limited range, may be accepted as the true and full duration. But when the actual value of life is taken it is found to present, in this country, an average of forty-two years, so that there are grand agencies at work which are reducing the national life to a very low value. If the inquirer enter farther into the matter he will observe that the grand agencies leading to this reduced value of life must be in some way removable, because they are not always in action to reduce every form of life to the same level of duration. He will discover that the domestic animals which surround us, if we do not kill them outright by hard labor, privation or exposure to the vicissitudes of seasons, are so much longer lived than we are, that they exist, practically, to their full term with as much exactitude as we exist to the first of our second stage of existence. Or, to put the matter in another light, he will discover that if our lower domestic animals were to die in the same ratio that that we die, their duration of life, as it is now known, would be reduced nearly to half what it is. The dog would have an average term of eight years, and other animals a similar reduced term of life. Such observations as these will lead the sanitarian to find a uniform object in his labor. He will ask what is the reason why man, who holds all the knowledge and skill above the brute creation, should have so little control over his own destiny that he cannot control it in respect to health and life as well as the interior creature which, compared with himself, has neither reason nor skill. He will wonder in vain so long as he looks simply at the general fact. He will not wonder at all when he proceeds to an analysis of all the details upon which that general fact depends.

In the first place, he will learn from an analysis of the data he may collect that man is the subject of many more diseases than the inferior animals are; that he suffers from certain diseases of the mind incidental to his possession of a mental organization superior altogether to theirs, and from which diseases they are exempt; that he suffers from some diseases springing from human vices from which the lower animals are also exempt; that he suffers from some contagious diseases from which they are exempt; that he suffers from some diseases connected with industrial pursuits from which they are exempt; that he suffers from indulgence in certain luxuries of a deadly kind from which they are exempt; that he suffers from various accidents from which they are exempt; that he suffers from hereditary taints of disease from which they are exempt.

Is He a Lafayette?

Remarkable Story of a Man Confined in Bellevue Hospital—Fondled by the Marquee De Lafayette, yet Suffering from Poverty and Sickness in New York.

A remarkable story was told last evening by an old man claiming to be a nephew of Lafayette, which, if true, would seem to open to those revering the name of the French Marquees an opportunity for rescuing from poverty and want a direct descendent of the illustrious Frenchman. Francois Charles Lafayette, as he gives his name, is confined in the cells of Bellevue Hospital, where he was seen by the Rev. Father Brown, of St. Stephen's Church, whose interest was aroused by his name and his story, and who reported the case to the *Herald*. Lafayette is a venerable looking man, with long, white beard. He gives no outward indication of having been addicted to drink or other evil habits, and has the speech and manner of an intelligent, superior workman. He speaks French with a decided German accent, but explains this by having received his education from his fourth to his twelfth year in Germany. He also speaks German, but with such a strong dialect as to be hardly intelligible. He says that although he is a son of Alexandre Joseph Lafayette, a brother of General Lafayette, he has been passing under the name of Louis Elizabeth Billon (his mother having been a Countess von Billon), rather than expose Lafayette's name to shame. He was born in 1811, in New Orleans, while his father, he says, was in command of one of the ships of the French fleet. After the war, during which his father was killed, he was taken back to Paris, where he and his mother lived at General Lafayette's house, and where General Lafayette often took him on his knees. He called the General "uncle." These scenes, he said, he remembered vividly, although he was then only four or four and a half years old. He has no recollections of General Lafayette after that time. His mother having died, and he having been placed in charge of a lady in Germany, the latter, he says, robbed him of all his money, so that he was apprenticed at the age of twelve to a sculptor in ivory, meerschaum, etc., in Paris, whither he was sent at that age. At eighteen he entered the French army, Fifth regiment infantry, as a common soldier, remained in it till 1849, and then came to this country, where he has since worked at his occupation in New Orleans, St. Louis and other cities, and been a trapper and an Indian trader on the Plains. He has been in New York for the last fifteen months, living mostly in cheap lodging houses and finding no work to do, so that he suffered greatly and was compelled to sleep in hallways. For a week he hardly touched food and was in such a starving condition that he asked a policeman to arrest him, which was done. Being committed to the Fifty-seventh street police station as a vagrant, he became very ill and was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and feelingly complained that while only sent to the hospital on account of illness, he had been committed to the drunkards' cells. His wife died five years ago, his two sons have gone to Chili, since which time he has heard nothing from them, and his two daughters are married, one to a drunkard and the other to a gambler, so that he can hope for no aid from them. When asked if he had anything to show proving his relationship to Lafayette, he replied, "Nothing at all." He was also asked how it was that the Lafayette family did not take an interest in his education and prevent his entering the army as a soldier, but explained that his removal to Germany at such an early age had severed his relations with the other Lafayettes. If a little subscription was gotten up for him, he declared, it would enable him to obtain again a foothold for supporting himself, be it in ever so humble a fashion.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Pile Driving by Electricity.

The successful application of electricity in new fields of labor continues to be recorded. At Hatfield Park, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, the piles to support a coffer dam across the River Lea have just been successfully driven by the power of a water wheel situated at a distance, which power was transmitted by two dynamo machines to the gearing connected with the pile-driver of ordinary construction erected on a barge floating in the river. The machinery worked well, lifting a monkey weighing about four hundred-weight with ease and regularity. It is not stated how far the power was transmitted. By a French experiment, M. Depres has succeeded in obtaining useful work after the current had passed through forty-nine miles of ordinary telegraph wire.

Col. Ingersoll's father was a Presbyterian clergyman who had the faculty of preaching from 1 o'clock until sundown on a stretch. Now are you surprised at the course of the colonel?

Hints to Farmers.

Sand Farming

What is sand? Writers differ so much in their ideas of soils that it is puzzling often to define their meaning. Pure sand makes a poor soil, or no soil at all, on which to attempt to grow any kind of crop. Our common, sandy soil contains more or less clay, and this it is which gives them their capacity for being improved or made productive. The sand farming referred to by Mr. Loomis is on sandy loam. Of this soil there are grades: the lightest is a quick, warm soil, and crops grown on such mature early, while at the same time they partake of the nature of the soil; this gives to melons and similar products their rich, delicate flavor. These light and heavy sandy loam soils are the best of all our arable soils in New England for any crop we produce. There are considerable tracts where, a few years since, a person could buy any quantity for three to ten dollars per acre, which, rightly handled, are very productive of all kinds of crops; but they need constant manuring, to which they are very sensitive, showing its effects, in the crops, quicker than heavier soils. Some of these lands will now command a price from ten to fifty times as high as twenty years since.

Greenhouse and Window Plants.

The increasing sun will bring many plants into flower, and at the same time encourage the insects, for the treatment of which quite full Notes were given in December last. Free use of tobacco smoke or tobacco water, where it is convenient to use smoke, will destroy many. A small collection of plants, tended by one really fond of them, may be kept free of insects by mere "thumb and finger work." Daily examination, the use of a stiffish brush like an old tooth-brush, and a pointed stick to pick off mealy bugs and scale, will keep insects from doing harm. Neglect to examine in time, and nip the trouble in the bud, is the cause of much of the difficulty. More water will be needed by plants in bloom and making their growth. Bulbs, if any remain in the cellar, may be brought to the heat and light. When the flowers fade on the earlier ones, cut away the stalk and let the leaves grow on; when they begin to fade, dry off the bulbs, which may be planted in the garden afterwards.

The Hessian Fly.

The pest of the wheat plant is now operating destructively in many parts of the country. We hear of it in Michigan, Wisconsin, Canada, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Kentucky, and localities between. It is a small, two-winged fly, which lays eggs upon the leaf of the wheat in August or September. These eggs hatch into small white grubs, which descend to the base of the stalk, and there suck the juices, causing the wheat to turn yellow, or die. Soon after the grubs change to pupæ, very similar in color and shape to a flax seed, and these remain until spring, when they change to a mature fly. The fly then deposits eggs in May, but the larvæ is too late to do much injury to the wheat. The "flax seed" condition is entered in June, and in July the second brood of flies appear. The remedies are burning the stubbles immediately after harvest, or plowing them under deeply so as to destroy the pupæ which may be in hiding; to sow late in the Northern States, so that the flies may have laid their eggs before wheat appears above ground; rolling the young wheat, by which the maggots are killed, and generally by good cultivation and fertilizing to stimulate the wheat so as to enable it to resist the damage.

A House for 200 Fowls.

To accommodate 150 to 200 fowls, it would be best to have two houses, or rather one so divided in the middle as to make two, with a door at each end. A very cheap and good house may be made of boards; 4feet high at the back, 10 feet in front, 16 feet wide, and 36 feet long. The roosts should be made at the rear, and in the form of a ladder, sloping back from the floor to the roof. In the middle there may be a room for nest boxes. If the front, which should face the South, is of glass, it will be much improved. As large a yard as possible may be provided, and fenced with lath, so that the fowls may be kept in when desirable. The materials for such a house need not cost more than $20, and $12 additional for sash for the front.

Questions About Eggs and Fowls.

Manitoba. We do not believe half the reports current about extraordinary production of eggs. Yet it may easily be true that a hen of the non-sitting breed may lay an egg every day for a long period. The Black Spanish hens often do this, and we have personally known one to lay two eggs in one day, but there was none the next day. Hens cannot well cover goose eggs and keep them warm; they are too large. If the bottom of the nest is made warm with down or feathers, a hen may probably keep six of these eggs warm enough. A young bird needs no help to get out of the shell, unless it is very weak, in which case it is about as well for it to remain there, as it would probably fail to thrive. If the chicks should need any help, this can be very easily given when an incubator is used. Light Brahma chicks, when newly hatched, are all white; Dark Brahmas are black and brown; Plymouth Rocks are black and yellow, and Black-red Games are black and yellow, or brownish.

Celery.

Probably in no vegetable cultivated has the variety so much to do with success as celery. Our own experience, and that of scores of our immediate neighbors, is that nearly all the giant or tall-growing kinds are unprofitable to raise. Not only does their culture entail twice the labor, but they are almost always wanting in solidity and flavor. While some hundreds of acres of celery are now grown for the market of New York, the kinds are mainly Half Dwarf and Dwarf Sandringham, in the proportion of four of the first to one of the second. The Boston Market variety has never been a favorite for the New York Market, as its tendency to throw up suckers, or side shoots, considered the merit of that variety in Boston, makes it objectionable here. Hood's Dwarf Red is the best variety of celery in cultivation, but the American public, with few exceptions, will not use red celery, while in England it is highly valued, as it should be, for it is not only much better flavored than the white sorts, but it keeps better, and surely, when used as an ornamental vegetable, as celery often is, its bright crimson and white color, make it more attractive than the white.

Curious Electrical Phenomena.

A correspondent of *Nature*, writing from Savoch, Aberdeenshire, tells of a curious incident which recently befel him. "On February, 18th," he says, "this part of Scotland was visited by a furious gale of wind, rain, sleet and hail. Near the end of the storm I was startled by a vivid flash of lightning close at hand, but without thunder. At the same instant I found myself enveloped in a sheet of pale flickering white light. It seemed to proceed from every part of my clothes, especially on the side least exposed to the hail, and more particularly and brightly from my arm, shoulder and head. Though I turned about pretty smartly and shifted my position, I found it impossible to shake off the flickering flames. I felt no unusual sensation beyond the stinging of the hail, and no sound except that of the storm. I have puzzled myself to account for the strange phenomenon, and can only imagine it to have been a peculiar manifestation of St. Elmo's fire, so well known to sailors during thunder-storms within the tropics."

Another correspondent relates a somewhat similar experience. Two men on a dark night were climbing a rocky, heathery height in Rannock, and were all at once set on flames by some mysterious fire, which appeared to proceed from the heather, which they were traversing. The more they tried to rub the flames off the more tenaciously they seemed to adhere, and the more the fire increased in brightness and magnitude. Moreover, the long heather, agitated by their feet, emitted streams of burning vapor and for the space of a few minutes they were in the greatest consternation. They believed that they barely escaped a living cremation. Without doubt the object of their fear was St. Elmo's fire.

Malarial Germs.

M. A. Laveran has found, in the blood of patients suffering from malarial poisoning, parasitic organisms, very definite in form and most remarkable in character; motionless, cylindrical curved bodies, transparent and of delicate outlines, curved at the extremities; transparent spherical forms provided with fine filaments in rapid movement, which he believes to be animalcules; and spherical or irregular bodies, which appeared to be the "cadaveric" stage of these, all marked with pigment-granules. He has also detected peculiar conditions in the blood itself. During the year that has passed since he first discovered these elements, M. Laveran has examined the blood in 192 patients affected with various symptoms of malarial disease, and has found the organisms in 180 of them, and he has convinced himself by numerous and repeated observations that they are not found in the blood of persons suffering from diseases that are not of malarial origin. In general, the parasitic bodies were found in the blood only at certain times, a little before and at the moment of the accession of the fever; and they rapidly disappeared under the influence of a quinine treatment. The addition of a minute quantity of a dilute solution of sulphate of quinine to a drop of blood sufficed to destroy the organisms. M. Laveran believes that the absence of the organisms in most of the cases (only twelve in the whole 192) in which he failed to find them was due to the patients having undergone a course of treatment with quinine.

Children and their Influence.

Nearer to glory they stand than we, in this world and next! It was a gentle and not unholy fancy that made the Portuguese artist, Siquiera, in one of his sweet pictures, form of millions of infant faces the floor of heaven; dividing it thus from the fiery vault beneath, with its group of the damned and lost. For how many women has this image been realized! How many have been saved from despair or sin by the voice and smile of these unconscious little ones? The woman who is a mother dwells on the immediate presence of guardian angels. She will bear on for her children's sake. She will toil for them—die for them—live for them—which is sometimes harder still. The neglected, miserable, maltreated wife, has still one bright spot in her home; in that darkness a watch-light burns; she has her children's love—she will strive for her children. The woman tempted by passion has still one safeguard stronger than all with which you would surround her—she will not leave her children. The angry and outraged woman sees in those tiny features a pleading more eloquent than words; her wrath against her husband melts in the sunshine of their eyes. Idiots are they who, in family quarrels, seek to punish the mother by parting her from her offspring; for in that blasphemy against nature they do violence to God's own decrees, and lift away from her heart the consecrated instruments of His power.

In planting early peas and corn the quality of the future crop may be partly known by observing the degree of contraction in them. All peas and corn that seem shriveled up, with large indentations, will be tenderer in flesh and contain more saccharine juice than the plumper kinds. If good table varieties are desired, it is advisable then to select the wrinkled kinds.

"Are them all bibles?" asked a man, the other day, in the probate office, pointing to the big bound volumes of wills. "No, sir," answered the clerks, "they are testaments!"

Stage Fright.

How Many Eminent Lecturers are Affected by it.

I went the other evening and caught Robert J. Burdette, of the *Burlington Hawkeye*, in the ante-room of Chickering Hall, just before going upon the stage with his funny lecture. "A—h!" he exclaimed with a tremendous inspiration. "Well, but I'm glad you have come. Now talk to me! talk to me!" and he continued walking up and down the floor after shaking hands.

"What's the matter? What ails you? What do you mean?" I said. "Are you rehearsing? Have I interrupted you? Do you want to be left alone?"

"No! no!" he exclaimed eagerly, walking up to me; "don't leave me. Don't go away."

"What on earth is the matter?" I asked.

"Scared!" he said, with a querulous laugh. Then I laughed. "You don't believe me. It's true though. I'm afraid to go on the stage."

"Pshaw man;" I said. "Why you are joking. You have lectured for years."

"Yes—seventy-five times this winter—but it don't make any difference. I have to go through this absurb experience every time. There's no getting used to it."

"How does it make you feel?"

"Feel? Light as a cork. If I were outside I could fly right over this building. Honestly and seriously, if I knew I had to die to-night I should pray that the Lord would take me just before I went on the stage."

"Many have the same experience. That's some satisfaction," I suggested, "if misery loves company."

"Yes," he said, "I told Beecher about my troubles and he said, 'I can tell you one thing for your consolation; you'll never get over it. I suffer every time I go before an audience, and I'm afraid of my own congregation.' But his experience doesn't give me much comfort."

"Does your fear vanish when you get on the stage?"

"No; it lasts some time, usually. I poke around among the audience for a familiar face, and when I find a friend I lecture right at him, and don't notice anybody else. Gough tells me that he does the same thing. He says he often finds himself talking to some sympathetic and responsive little group in one corner, telling his stories to them alone, as if they were in a little room together."

He looked at his watch. "It's most time to go on the stage. If it was respectable I'd run away. The notion of feigning sickness often comes over me, as it does over school boys who want to play hookey. Are you my jailor?" looking up at a gentleman in a swallowtail who seemed waiting for him.

"Yes; you have four minutes yet."

"Can't I get a reprieve?" asked the culprit, forcing a grim smile.

"Not this evening. Any other evening. You remind me of Theodore Tilton. When he appeared here, though he had lectured five hundred times, he was so frightened that we couldn't get him on the stage for a long while. The hall filled up, the audience clamored, and he, hesitating to face them, walked up and down his room, deaf to our entreaties, washing his hands with invisible soap in imperceptible water. Finally we got him through the door at half-past eight."

I told Burdette that Wendell Phillips assured me once that he had similar experience; then I slipped around into the orchestra. The funny man came on the stage, began in a tremulous voice, and his troubled eye wandered over the great audience till he found friends, with whom he quietly settled down and made himself at home.

The Miserable Turkish Bachelor.

If he be a bachelor, Church and State combine to make life miserable for him. He must live with his parents, and, whilst they still exist, the authorities content themselves with a general reprehension of his celibacy. But when they die, if they leave him homeless, his troubles begin. It is forbidden any householder to take a young man into his dwelling without permission of the civil and religious magistrate of the quarter. Before this is granted, the lodger must undergo a severe inquiry, which takes into account not his personal reputation only, but that of all his kindred. The landlord, moreover, must display his ability to have this young stranger waited on without offence to morals—that is without employing his female servants, or the female members of his family. If the bachelor be rich enough to occupy a house, or to rent "unfurnished chambers," he cannot possibly obtain that simple privilege unless he show that a woman of good repute lives with him therein. Those who can produce a blameless mother or a sister have no difficulty, when the identification has been thoroughly established; even an elderly aunt is admissable. But if a young man have no kindred, he may go homeless for an indefinite time. The abolition of the slave trade is a grievance he warmly feels. In days when this edict was passed, one could go into the market and buy a female creature, white or black, ugly or beautiful, according to one's means, and thus fulfil the law. Times have changed. It may probably be the fact that slaves are still to be purchased by those who have cash enough. Many Turks have assured me it is so, though I have met with none who spoke, or admitted that he spoke, from experience. But the cost is very high; the merchant would not deal with a young bachelor likely to be thus circumstanced; and the transaction would surely be discovered.

He has, therefore, to find a servant. If, for any reason, he will not, or cannot obtain a Christian, his case is pitiable. The injunction to wear a veil, neglected among the lower class of Moslems elsewhere, and trifled with by the higher class in Turkey, is rigidly kept by women such as he is seeking. When there is a lady ruling the household, a compromise is permitted where servants, being few, must work hard. Covering the hair in presence of male members of the family is thought enough. But the muftis and the cadis, the imams and the ulemas would be horrified at the idea of such gross immorality if it occurred in a bachelor's house. He must wait, therefore, living as he can, until some one will cede to him, for love or money, an ancient woman to do propriety; or he may hire a chaperon. This essential piece of furniture secured, he has a domestic spy in his house, who will report his every word and action, in the interest of the State and of public morals.

Pious Reflections.

The sphere in Christian duty is not there nor yonder, but here, just where you are.

Wisdom is beautiful, gain her my son,
Thou hast a treasury of wealth untold,
Far above rubies, diamonds, or gold;
She will be sought of thee and wooed ere won
Give her thy heart, and she will lead thee on
To perfect peace and pleasures manifold;
Blessings shall compass thee till thou art old,
Aye, even till life's latest hour has run.
Immortal beauty is upon her face,
Her eyes are e'er toward the heavenly land,
True as the magnet her outstretched right hand
Unerring points up to her native place.
Whate'er thy earthly lot, is Wisdom thine,
Thou hast indeed a heritage divine.

—JOHN ASKHAM.

It is the will of God that we should in everything make our requests known to him by prayer and supplication; not to inform or move him, but to qualify ourselves for the mercy. The waterman in the boat, that with the hook takes hold of the shore, doth not thereby pull the shore to the boat, but the boat to the shore; so in prayer, we do not draw the mercy to ourselves, but ourselves to the mercy.—*Matthew Henry.*

It is a little thing to speak a phrase
Of common comfort, which, by daily use,
Has almost lost its sense; yet on the ear
Of him who thought to die unmourned t'will fall
Like choicest music, fill the glazing eye
With gentle tears, relax the knotted hand
To know the bonds of fellowship again.

—TALFOURD.

We all can set our daily deeds to the music of a greatful heart, and seek to round our lives into a hymn—the melody of which will be recognized by all who come in contact with us, and the power of which shall not be evanescent, like the voice of the singer, but perennial, like the music of the spheres.—*William M. Taylor.*

It is to help that Christ came. He brought the love that kindles love. He will raise us as we will be raised. We cannot sever the interests of Christ from those of the world. There is nothing that can be his without our being the better for it. He asked nothing for himself that was not for us also.—*Rev. A. G. Lawson.*

Settling a Point.

He Missed That.

Just before the Michigan Third Infantry entered upon the red hot fight at Fair Oaks, a private in one of the companies stepped forward to his captain and said:

"Captain, are we going to sail in?"

"I expect we are."

"And some of us will get killed."

"Like as not."

"Then I'd like to speak to the chaplain a minute."

"What for?"

"I don't feel prepared to die, captain."

"But you can't leave your company." You must take your chances whether you are prepared or not. That's what you enlisted for."

"Y-e-s, I 'spose so," drawled the man as he craned his neck to look for rebels down in the woods, "and I was just fool enough to diskiver that Uncle Sam didn't care a copper where I went to after I'd been shot out of his service! You bet he doesn't get any more recruits from our town till that point is settled!"

The Secret of Good Manners.

The secret of good manners is to forget one's own self altogether. The people of really fine breeding are the ones who never think of themselves, but only of the pleasure they can give to others. No adornment of beauty or learning, or accomplishments, goes so far in its power to attract as the one gift of sympathy. In all French history, no woman had a stronger fascination for whoever came within her reach than Madame Recamier. She was called beautiful; but her portraits prove that her beauty was not to be compared with that of many less charming women. And when every attraction of person had long passed away, and she was an old, old woman, her sway over the hearts of others was as powerful as ever. What was her secret?

It was this one thing solely—her genuine and unaffected interest in the good and ill fortune of her friends. Authors came and read her their books; painters came to her with their pictures; statesmen with their projects. She, herself, wrote no books, painted no pictures, had no projects. She was sweet, simply and unconsciously, as a rose is sweet. She really cared for the happiness and success of others, and they felt the genuineness of her sympathy. It surrounded her with an immortal charm. Let any girl try Madame Recamier's experiment. Let her go into society thinking nothing of the admiration she may win, but everything of the happiness she can confer. It matters little whether face is beautiful or her toilet costly. Before the end of three months she will be a happy girl herself; for the world likes sunshine and sympathy, and turns to them as the flowers bask in the sun in June.

Major W. C. Howell, of the United States Engineers, for twelve years past in charge of government harbor improvements at New Orleans and in Texas, died at New Orleans of consumption. His remains will be taken to Goshen, Ind., for interment.

Lace and Lace-Making.

In the production of Point de Venise there was no ground or net, the flowers being connected simply by threads overcast, or worked on with pearl loops. "Spanish point" was made much in the same manner, and was chiefly used in connection with ecclesiastical purposes, such as altar-clothes and vestments. Venice point is now made principally by the inmates of convents, and what is sold in the English market is generally spurious and an inferior imitation. "Greek point" and "Turkey point" are now but little known. Modern "Spanish lace" is mostly limited to mantillas, of which it sometimes covers the whole surface, and sometimes only a border. The "Alencon" lace of France it owes to Venice, and the imitation first equalled, and then by new processes and patterns excelled the original. The "Point d' Alencon" is now the only French lace which is made entirely with the needle. The designs are printed from copper plates on colored parchment. The late Emperor Napoleon presented to the Empress Eugenie a dress of Alencon which cost £8,000, and this she afterwards presented to the Pope to be used as a trimming for his rochet or surplice. A flounce of the same material was comprised in this royal lady's wedding trousseau, which cost £900, and took thirty-six women eighteen months to make it. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, a dress of this lace, consisting of two flounces and trimmings was exhibited. Its estimated worth was between £3,000 and £4,000 pounds. It was a most exquisite production. And, there having been no pressure in regard to time, as in the case of a marriage trosseau, it took forty women seven years to complete it. Alencon is still the most costly of all kinds of lace, although Brussels is trying hard to equal it. "Irish point" is the name given to the Irish imitations of foreign lace. One description of it known as 'Curragh point," has sprigs made separately of flax threads, on a ground which is sometimes worked by the crochet-needle, and filled in with stitches by an ordinary needle. This product was at one time in high favor. About 1855 it employed many thousand women and girls; but, unfortunately, the demand has of late much declined. At the Queen's drawing-room, in 1864, an Irish lady wore a train, corsage and petticoat trimmed with Carrickmacross lace, and it excited universal admiration. The number of lace-workers by hand in Europe is roughly estimated at 500,000. Of these there are 250,000 in France. The Belgian and Flemish workers number 150,000. Those of the Midland counties of England, amount, as we have already said, to 25,000. Of other counties we have no statistics.

Nearly every kind of lace is now made by machinery, and such excellence is attained that it is often difficult even for a practiced eye to distinguish between the two kinds. But experienced persons say that the most finished productions of the frame never possess the touch, the finish, or the beauty of the laces made by hand. It is therefore the fact that, while machinery has brought lace within the reach of a large number of persons who were formerly unable to buy it, the demand for the finer products of the pillow and the needle has been but little, if at all interfered with.

Destruction of American Forests.

In our own country we have gone to the forests in a kind of freebooter style, cutting and burning more than we could cut, acting for the most part as though all the while in a frolic or a fight, until now at length, after a century or two of this sort of work, we are waking up to the fact that our once boundless woods are disappearing, and that we are likely to suffer no little loss hereby. But it is only the few who seem now to have any adequate sense of our condition as affected by the threatened loss of the trees. In a recent publication, issued by authority of one of our Western States for the express purpose of attracting settlers from European countries, the statistics of its great lumber production are elaborately set forth, accompanied by the assurance that the present enormous consumption of trees for this purpose may be continued ten or fifteen years longer before the forests will be destroyed.

The cool unconcern in regard to the future shown in this is very noticeable. "After us, the deluge." A corresponding feeling, though working on a much smaller scale, is seen in the advertisement, and of a class often appearing in our older States. "Brace up, young man. You have lived on your parents long enough. Buy this farm, cut off the wood, haul it to market, get your money for it, and pay for the farm. The owner estimates that there will be five hundred cords of market wood." And so, all over the country, on the large scale and on the small, and the ax is laid at the roots of the trees, and our forests are disappearing. It is estimated that 8,000,000 acres of forest lands are cleared every year, and that in the ten years previous to 1876, 112,000,000 acres were burned over simply to clear the land.

To-Morrow.

"Now, then, Mr. Cashmere, are you ever going to get those trousers done?" exclaimed a promising youth on hurriedly entering the establishment of his favorite tailor.

"They'll be done to-morrow, sir," the tailor quietly replied.

"That is what you said yesterday."

"Exactly."

"Well, isn't this to-morrow?"

"Certainly not."

"Well, wasn't to-day to-morrow yesterday?"

"It was; but it isn't to-morrow to-day?"

"Well, when in creation will to-morrow be, then?"

"Don't you know, sir?"

All the landlords of Counties Westmeath and Roscommon in Ireland are now under police protection.

George Sumner in St. Petersburg.

Mr. Dallas was sitting in his office at the Legation in St. Petersburg on a certain morning, when a young man, or rather a boy, presented himself, with the sleeves of his jacket out at the elbows, and remarked that he "would like to see the Emperor."

"You would like to see *the Emperor!*" inquiringly rejoined Mr. Dallas, adding the further interrogation, "What do you want to see the Emperor for?"

"Oh, I have a little business with him," replied the youth."

"Well," said the Ambassador, "you can't see the Emperor."

"Why not; can't you introduce me?" earnestly inquired the boy.

"No, *I* could not introduce you," said the Minister, smilingly.

"Aren't you the American Minister?" said the boy.

"Yes; I am the American Minister, but I should not dare to introduce you, if I am."

"But I am an American," replied the boy, and I have come all the way from Mount Vernon, the tomb of Washington, on business with the Emperor, for whom I have a present, and I *must* see him; and I call on you as the Ambassador of my country to introduce me to his Imperial Majesty."

"The most I can do, my lad, is to introduce you to one of his Ministers," said Mr. Dallas, "and if he pleases, he may introduce you to the Emperor."

"Very well," said the boy, "that will be one step gained; that introduce me to the Minister of His Majesty, if you please."

At this point of the dialogue the American Minister took the boy to one of the Imperial Cabinet, remarking to the dignitary as he approached him, "Here's a boy who says he has come all the way from Mount Vernon, in America, and that he has some message for the Emperor and demands an introduction; can you gratify him?"

"I cannot introduce him without first consulting his Majesty," replied the Autocrat's Minister. "If *he* is willing, I will introduce him."

After a brief lapse of time the Minister returned from an interview with the Emperor, to whom he had related in substance what had been previously said of the boy. The curiosity of Nicholas being excited as to the boy's errand, he was induced to command the ministerial functionary to "bring him along."

"He says he will see you," said the Minister addressing himself to the Yankee lad. And immediately they set off for the palace, where the following interlocutory discourse took place between Nicholas and the ragged boy

"Well, my little fellow, I understand you wish to see me; what is your business?"

"I came all the way from the tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, in America, and understanding that you liked the character of Washington"—

"I have great veneration for the character and memory of that illustrious personage," interrupted the Emperor.

"Well," continued the youth; as he thrust his hand into his jacket pocket, "I brought this acorn from the tomb of Washington, thinking you might like to plant it in your grounds and raise an oak to his memory. Will you accept it?"

"Certainly," replied the Emperor, "and we will go out at once and plant it."

No sooner said than done. They proceeded to the palace grounds, and, having raised the soil with a spade, the Emperor commited the acorn to the earth with his own hand. Thanking the youth for the simple but agreeable present, the Emperor inquired, "Is there anything more that you wish of me, my lad?"

The boy replied, "I should like to see Moscow amazingly."

"What do you want to see Moscow for?" interrogated His Majesty.

"Oh, I have long had a desire to see that city, and as you were pleased to inquire for my further wishes, and as I know you could gratify my desire, I thought I would honestly tell you."

"Well, you *shall* see Moscow," said Nicholas; and at once a barouche with six horses was ordered, and the boy was toted off to the ancient capital by His Majesty's imperial command.

"The last I saw of the youth," said Mr. Dallas, "he passed my office in St. Petersburg in a coach with six horses, and, as he deigned to look at me, he joyfully waved a white handkerchief, of which he had become the possessor, and triumphantly cried out to me: 'Hurrah, I am going to Moscow!' 'I am going to Moscow!'"

Pearls.

A fire is discovered by its own light, so is virtue by its own excellence.

A diamond is as precious in the hand of a beggar as on the brow of a king.

There are people who are almost in love, almost famous and almost happy.

Character is like shaded silk; it must be seen from all sides or it will deceive us.

Travel improves superior wine and spoils poor; it is the same way with the brain.

Calumny spreads like an oil spot; we endeavor to cleanse it, but the mark remains.

If idleness do not produce vice or malevolence, it commonly produces melancholy.

Brain is the impelling force of the world, and thought is the symbol of progress.

Manners are the hypocrisies of nations; the hypocrisies are more or less perfected.

It is with happiness as with watches—the less complicated the less easily deranged.

Man cannot dream himself into a noble character; he must achieve it by diligent effort.

To acquire a few tongues is the task of a few years, but to be eloquent in one is the labor of a life.

Those who begin by loving gold as a servant, generally finish by becoming themselves its slave.

It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies; but seldom safe to instruct even our best friends.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Rev. Hiram P Arms, D. D., died at Norwich, Conn., aged eighty-two years.

G. W. Perry & Co., oil brokers, at Cincinnati, have made an assignment. No papers were filed.

A fire at Thomasville, Ga., partially destroyed Flan's Block. Loss, $13,000.

The Court House at Yakima City, Washington Territory, has been burned and the records destroyed.

Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler of the Masonic Grand bodies of Maine, died suddenly at Yarmouth.

The Pahquiogue Hotel at Danbury, Conn., and the block adjoining were burned. Loss, $20,000.

Ferdinand Weigle, grocer, at Louisville, Ky., has made an assignment to H. S. Stucky. The figures are not given.

Monroe Keith's house and barn at Granby, Mass., were burned, together with twenty-three cows and seven hogs.

The Tennessee Legislature convened at Nashville, in extra session, to redistrict the State into ten Congressional districts.

The shank factory at Waterville, Me., operated by Potter & Watson, of Boston, was burned by fire. Loss, $15,000.

D. G. Barney's steam saw mill, at East Arlington, Vt., employing twenty-five men, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $2500.

Robert Ross, colored, who was to have been hanged at Memphis, Tenn., has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

J. R. Gott, a traveling agent from Boston, was shot, and it is believed fatally wounded at La Salle, Ill., by an insane man named Campbell.

A fire destroyed the dwelling of J. A. Thomas, near Sanford, Moore county, N. C., and his mother, about fifty years of age, was burned to death.

William Adams was arrested at Rock Island, Ill., charged with the murder of Calvin Merritt, at Rushville in that State, August 26th, 1880, during a drunken row.

John Leslie, a leading citizen of Girard Falls, N. B., was killed there on the New Brunswick Railway, a train of five cars passing over his body.

The Democratic State Convention of Oregon, in session at Portland, nominated Joseph T. Smith for Governor, and William D. Fenton for Congressman.

The Coroner's jury at New York returned a vereict that the late Cornelius J. Eanderbilt came to his death from suicide committed under a temporary mental depression.

John McDonald, a laborer, was arrested at Newburg, N. Y., for murder. He had had a drunken fight with James Roach a fellow-workman, who afterward died of injuries received.

Alson Jenks, aged eighteen years, was drowned at Mansonville Station, Vt., while crossing the ice, and Lizzie McAllister, nine years old, was drowned at East Richford in the same way.

Hamm and Connolly, Halifax (N.S.), oarsmen, have issued a challenge to Davis and Kennedy, of Portland, Me., to row a three-mile race, with turn, for $1000 a side, an warer to be mutually agreed upon.

The city school building at Owatonna, Minn., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $23,000.

Alfred Forest, a money broker, has absconded from Ottawa, Ont., leaving liabilities of about $14,000.

A Republican Mayor by three majority and the rest of the city officers Democratic was the result of the election at Springfield, Ill.

The Republican tickets were generaley successful at the elections in the small towns of Colorado. Leadville also went Republican.

George Achtonome, a German, in the Raymond street jail, New York, under a sentence of sixty days for vagrancy, hanged himself in his cell.

The house of James Henderson, in Hopkinton, R. I., was burned and Emma Henderson, an adopted child, aged seven years, was burned to death.

Mr. T. P. Murray has sent a cable dispatch to Hanlan that Winnepeg, Manitoba, contributes $15,000 for a regatta, open to the world, in July next, on the Red river.

The steamboat City of Yazoo ran into the iron bridge at Yazoo City, knocking down a stationary span eighty-five feet long. The boat was but slightly injured.

Jennie J. Putnam, aged twenty-one, committed suicide at Worcester, Mass., by taking hydrocyanic acid. She left a letter stating that she was tired of life.

Jim Kinney shot and fatally wounded John Lukenbill at Leadville, Col Both are gamblers, and Kinney suspected Lukenbill of having betrayed his wife.

Rev. Dr. Max Lielenthal, rabbi of the Mound Street Temple Hebrew congregation of Cincinnati, died from the effects of a paralytic stroke received on the night of March 25th.

Judge J. J. Lyons, editor of the *New Issue*, at Gilmer, Texas, was found shot dead in his private office. A printer named Ashley, who is missing is suspected of the crime.

George Barry Wall, the New York lawyer who was shot and killed by his wife recently at New Utrecht, L.I., willed his property to his father, subject to the dower right of his wife on the real estate.

The Democratic City Convention of Albany, N. Y., renominated Michael N. Nolan for Mayor. Mr. Nolan is the present incumbent, besides being a representative in Congress from that district.

Mrs. Richard Harrison, aged thirty years, of Mountain View, Warren county, N. C., committed suicide by shooting herself while alone in the house with her five children. She was subject to fits of melancholy.

Walter Roundtree, a University student was shot at Athens, Ga., by two young colored men named Frank Johnson and Enoch Echols, and died from his wounds.

The long curls of Maggie O'Brien, a young woman employed in the overall factory at Mattewan, N. Y., caught on a shaft to which her sewing machine was attached as she stooped to pick up a lost bobbin ring, resulting in her scalp being torn completely off. The scalp was replaced and sewed on her head.

Washington.

The President has approved the act amending Section 4458 of the Revised Statutes relating to license fees of officers of steam vessels.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of William J. Wallace, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Harmer presented to the House a resolution of the Medical Society of Philadelphia in favor of a bill to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of John Jay Knox, of Minnesota, for another term of five years as Comptroller of the Currency, and that of Israel S. Adams, of New Jersey, Collector of Customs for the District of Great Egg Harbor.

The Star Route Cases.

Judge Wylie has notified the counsel in the Star Route cases that on Monday next he will render his decision on the motion to quash the indictments against Messrs. Brady, Dorsey and others.

$211,000,000 for Private Claims.

During the discussion of the Army bill in the House Hon. S. S. Cox stated, as showing the necessity for the establishment of some tribunal for the determination of private claims which now come to Congress, that there were on the files of the House private claims aggregating 1911,000,000.

A Gold Piece of Reduced Value.

Treasurer Gilfillan received from one of the city banks a $20 gold coin which had been cleverly reduced in value four grains, or 20 cents, by filing from the surface next to the milled edges, and as it was one and a half grains below the least current weight it had to be refused.

The Case of Sergeant Mason.

Attorney General Brewster and Judge Advocate General Swaim were served with notices to show cause before the United States Supreme Court, on the 17th of April, why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue in the case of Sergeant John A. Mason. Similar notices have been served on C. D. McDougall, Marshal for the Northern district of New York, and John McEwen, keeper of the Albany penitentiary.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: James R. Patridge, of Maryland, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru; Henry C. Hall, Minister Resident of the United States to the Central American States; A. O. Keasby, Attorney of the United States for the District of New Jersey; Sergeant P. Stearns, of New Jersey, to be Consul General of the United States at Montreal.

Sufferings of Immigrants to Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—A train of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with 500 immigrants, is frozen in three miles from the nearest source of supply. Provisions are being carried to it by a relief train. It will be three or four days before the train can be got out. Captain Kinwan, who returned partly on foot and partly by sleigh, says a man is dying in the train, and that it is piteous to hear little children crying for bread during the night. A barrel of biscuits and one cheese were discovered on board and were dealt out. There is no danger of starvation, but the fuel and lights may give out.

The Threatened Indian Outbreak.

The War Department is informed that General Pope has left Fort Leavenworth for the Indian Territory, and that the Secretary of the Interior has issued instructions to the Indian Agents at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agencies in regard to furnishing the necessary supplies, which will, it is believed, remove all cause for the threatened outbreak. The Senate today passed a bill appropriating $50,000 to supply the deficiency in the beef ration of these Indians.

Postal Employes and Municipal Offi

First Assistant Postmaster General Hatton has written a letter to the postmaster at Cincinnati in reply to a question touching the eligibility of postal clerks and other employes to local municipal offices. Mr. Hatton answers that there can be no objection, provided the employment does not interfere with the efficient discharge of their duties in the post office. A post office clerk may under this limitation accept the office of alderman. His letter thus concludes: "Within the limit indicated the public officer is a free man, socially and politically, with a man's duties and responsibilities to answer for."

Americans in British Prisons.

The President sent to the Senate an elaborate report from the Secretary of State relating to the efforts made in behalf of American citizens imprisoned in Ireland. In transmitting a dispatch, covering correspondence on the same subject sent to the House, an error occurred which reversed its meaning. The correct reading of the matter is as follows: "On the 2d instant information was received by the Department of State that all the American citizens held as prisoners in Ireland had been released except three, and that since that date the further information has reached the department that O'Connor, Hart, Walsh, D'Alton and White are not now in prison."

The Checking of Chinese Immigration.

In the Senate Mr. Farley, of California, introduced a bill to suspend Chinese immigration for sixteen years. In the House, Mr. Page, of California, attempted to introduce a bill to carry into effect the treaty stipulations with China, by suspending immigration for ten years, but was met with an objection from Mr. Springer, who suggested that the bill should first be taken to the White House and submitted to the President for his approval, as well as to the Chinese Minister, but subsequently withdrew his objection. Mr. Page thereupon introduced his bill, asking that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole, but to this Mr. Springer objected, and it was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. Mr. Willis (Ky.) then sought to introduce a similar bill, and though at first there was objection made by Mr. Robeson (N. J.), it was withdrawn, and the bill "to regulate, limit and suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers" (for seven years suspension) was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, as was also a bill introduced by Mr. Berry (Cal.) "to execute treaty stipulation in reference to Chinese") sixteen years suspension).

BEEF OR BLOOD.

General Pope's Statement of Affairs in the Indian Territory.

The following abstract from a letter received here by Major William Dunn from General Pope describes the condition of affairs at the Apache and Mescalero Indian Agency, in the Indian Territory. The letter was dated at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, April 3d, 1882.

"I leave to-morrow for Reno. The situation is plain. The Indians cannot live on the reduced beef ration. There are 100,000 cattle grazing not far from there. Rather than starve they will do as we do—take by force what cattle are needed to keep them and their families from starving. This will provoke Indian hostilities, which will lead God knows where. The only legal act that the military can do is to make them starve peaceably. A most inhuman service! Some department of the Government should assume the responsibilities of spending a few thousand dollars for beef rather than have an Indian outbreak on a large scale. There is no game to subsist Indians in this Indian Territory. Is it really the intention of the Government for such a paltry sum to plunge the frontier into war with Indians, or to assemble a strong military force to compel these unhappy creatures to starve in peace? There will be fearful responsibilities somewhere if this matter is not settled now. It can be done in one hour. Should I find nothing done when I reach Reno I shall probably assume the responsibility myself. I had rather suffer anything myself than to see an Indian outbreak so inexcusable, unjust and fraught with such dreadful consequences. There is no reason in it. You show this letter to the Secretary of War."

AN ELECTORAL COUNT BILL.

The Measure which Passed the Senate by a Viva Voce Vote.

The Presidential count bill, which passed the Senate without amendment, and by a viva voce vote, provides that the Presidential electors of each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such places as the legislatures of the States may direct; that each State, pursuant to its laws existing on the day fixed for the appointment of the electors, may determine prior to the meeting of the electors any controversy concerning the appointment of all or any of them; that such determination shall be conclusive evidence of their lawful title and shall govern in the count by Congress; that no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be rejected except by the affirmative votes of the two Houses; that if more than one return is received from a State the votes of those electors who have been appointed by the lawful tribunal of the State shall be considered, and in the event of a question as to which of two or more of such State tribunals is the lawful tribunal, the votes of the electors appointed by that tribunal which the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the authorized one shall be counted; that in case of an undetermined contest between two or more sets of electors of a State, those votes shall be counted which the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the lawful electoral votes. The bill also provides that if the counting of the votes shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day next after the first joint meeting of the two Houses no recess shall be afterward taken by either House until the counting is finished.

TWO NEW CABINET OFFICERS.

Teller for the Interior, and Chandler for the Navy Department.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Henry M. Teller, of Colorada, to be Secretary of the Interior, William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, to be Secretary, of the Navy; William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

The Senate, in executive session, unanimously confirmed Senator Teller's nomination, and referred the other nominations to appropriate committees.

Hon. Henry M. Teller at present represents Colorado in the United States Senate. He is a resident of Central City, Col., and was born in Alleghany county, New York, May 23d 1830. He studied law and was admitted to practise at the New York Bar. In 1858 he moved to Illinois, and thence to Colorado in 1861. He never held an office until he was elected to the United States Senate by the Republican party on the admission of Colorado as a State in 1876. He was subsequently re-elected, and his term as Senator would have expired on March 3d, next year.

Hon. William E. Chandler was born in Concord, N. H., December 28th, 1835. In 1855 he was admitted to the Bar, and he devoted himself to the practice of law, and was elected to the New Hampshire Legislature in 1862, 1868 and 1864, being twice chosen Speaker. In 1865 President Lincoln appointed him Judge Advocate General, and soon after he was made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, from which position he resigned in 1867. He was Secretary of the National Republican Committee, and did active and efficient campaign work in 1868, 1872 and 1876. After the campaign of 1876 Mr. Chandler took a prominent part in preventing the Democrats from securing the Electoral votes of Florida and South Carolina. He was also a witness in the Cipher Dispatch Inquiry in 1878 and 1879, and was nominated by President Garfield for Solicitor General of the United States on March 23d, 1881, but was rejected by the Senate, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, voting with the Democrats against his confirmation. Mr. Chandler has long been considered Mr. Blaine's chief political lieutenant.

Hon. William H. Hunt, at present Secretary of the Navy, was at the time of his appointment to the navy portfolio a Judge of the United States Court of Claims at Washington, to which office he was appointed by President Hayes in 1878. He is a native of South Carolina, but has resided nearly the whole of his life in New Orleans, Louisiana, to which place his father migrated many years ago. Before the civil war he was a Whig in politics, was a Union man during the war, and since then a moderate Republican. His family is one of eminent lawyers.

The Veto Sustained.

After a few briefs of argument participated in by Messrs. Morgan, Bayard, Garland and Sherman, the bill was settled in the Senate by a party vote—29 to 25—except that Messrs. Cameron of Wisconsin, Jones of Nevada and Miller of California voted yea with the Democrats. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, and Mr. Mahone voted nay with the Republicans.

On the question "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President?" the vote was—yeas, 29; nays, 21, so the bill failed, two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative. The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Beck, Call, Cameron of Wisconsin, Cockrell, Coke, Davis of West Virginia, Fair, Farley, Gorman, Grover, Hampton, Harris, Hill of Colorado, Johnston, Jones of Nevada, Lamar, McPherson, Maxey, Miller of New York, Miller, of Cal. Morgan, Pendleton, Pugh, Slater, Teller, Vest, Voorhees and Walker. Total, 29.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Anthony, Blair, Davis of Illinois, Dawes, Frye, Harrison, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Kellogg, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrell, Platt, Plumb, Rollins, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman and Windom. Total, 21.

Messrs. Garland, Jackson, Jones of Louisana, Ransom, Saulsbury, Williams and Vance in the affirmative were paired with Messrs. Edmunds, McDill, Allison, Logan, Ferry, Saunders and Conger in the negative.

Foreign.

Three soldiers have murdered a Jewish family of nine persons at Sjuberts, Russia.

The London *Sportsman* says there is no likelihood of a match between Trickett and Boyd. The latter declares that he will never row a race again.

A dispatch from Rome states that the collection of Peter's pence on Sunday yielded unexpected results, the receipts amounting to a total of 240,000 livra.

The Sultan of Turkey granted General Wallace and Mr. Phelps, the United States Ministers to Turkey and Austria respectively, permission—now very rarely granted—to inspect the Imperial Treasury.

A Few Modern Jokes.

How Luther Died.

At a young ladies' seminary recently, during an examination in history, one of the pupils was interrogated thus: "Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No," was the reply he was excommunicated by a bull."

Do you know the latest craze,
Mary Ann, Mary Ann?
Do you know the latest craze,
Mary Ann?
It is to spend your days
'Neath a big sunflower's rays,
Or to sit up with a lily,
Mary Ann.

Noch Etwas!

O breathes there one clerk of a grocery store,
Or a seller of goods that are classified dry,
Or a man in the hard ware retailment galore,
Who'er falls of remarking, whenever you buy,
"ANYTHING ELSE?"

If there be such a one, let him come and be crowned,
And be put in between two auriferous wings,
And when this has been done let the trumpets all sound,
While an army of gladsomest customers sing,
"ANYTHING ELSE?"

A gentleman just returned from Galveston brings us sad news about Mr. C. G. Clifford, of that city. The friends of Clifford will regret to learn that he is a candidate for alderman. It is surmised that the motive for the rash act is that some relatives or friends have injured him, and he proposes to bring them into disgrace by becoming an alderman.—*Texas Siftings.*

An April Girl.

MARY MAPES DODGE, IN ST. NICHOLAS.

The girl that is born on an April day
Has a right to be merry, lightsome, gay;
And that is the reason I dance and play
And frisk like a mote in a sunny ray—
Wouldn't you
Do it, too,
If you had been born on an April day?

The girl that is born on an April day
Has also a right to cry, they say;
And so I sometimes do give way
When things get crooked or all astray—
Wouldn't you
Do it, too,
If you had been born on an April day?

The girls of March love noise and fray;
And sweet as blossoms are girls of May;
But I belong to the time mid-way—
And so I rejoice in a sunny spray
Of smiles and tears and hap-a-day—
Wouldn't you
Do it, too,
If you had been born on an April day?

Heigh-ho! and hurrah! for an April day,
Its cloud, its sparkle, its skip and stay!
I mean to be happy whenever I may,
And cry when I must; for that's my way,
Wouldn't you
Do it, too,
If you had been born on an April day?

Valuable Labor Statistics.

PITTSBURG.

WORKMEN AND WAGES.

Railroad and Miners' Convention—Strike of Moulders.

The Railroad Coal Miners' Convention has concluded its work. During the session a resolution was passed to the effect that as rents and supplies of all kinds had advanced in price, the miners considered a reduction of wages unfair.

The President was instructed to send to the several pits of the Pittsburg district several resolutions for action thereon. These resolutions were, that in consideration of there being no reduction from four cents per bushel for mining, the miners agree not to strike for more than four cents nor for a change in the present system of screening or weighing coal, nor for a change in the present method of paying wages, until the average for mining in the Kanawha, Hocking, Tuscarawas and Mahoning Valleys is more than ninety cents per ton, as at present computed in those districts; that this must be ratified by two-thirds of the pits; that the votes on this shall be counted on April 15th, and if declared carried by the President the resolutions shall be submitted to the employers. A convention of Ohio miners is to be called to meet at Columbus, to elect State officers and demand pay on the Pittsburg plan. An Executive Committee is to be appointed to uphold the four-cent rate. The advisability of a central protective fund was suggested, each miner to contribute twenty-five cents a month to it. A greeting was telegraphed to the striking Maryland miners.

BALTIMORE, MD.—A conference of miner and officers of coal companies was held in this city, but no result was reached other than that no other miners will be employed on the Cumberland mines for a period of sixty days. Before that time it is expected an agreement between the miners and coal companies will be made

PATERSON, N. J.—The moulders in the Grant Locomotive Works struck on a increase of twenty per cent. in wages, and a general strike to-morrow of all the moulders is anticipated, as the Moulders Union some weeks ago agreed to demand the increase on April 1st.

WASHINGTON.—The President has referred the petition of the employes of the Government Navy Yards for a strict enforcement of the Eight-hour law to Attorney General Berwster for an opinion as to his powers and duties in the premises.

Wages in Dakota and Montana.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing from Fort Keogh, Montana, says:

Both skilled and unskilled labor are needed in this new country, and the mechanic or artisan, or any man in fact, who cannot find employment in the East, will here learn the truth of that favorite aphorism "Time is money." The average wages for farm help and labor in Dakota for 1881 is as follows:

Without board, per month	$20.18
With board, per month	19.55
Transient in harvest, without board, per day	2.53
Transient in harvest, with board, per day	2.15
Transient not in harvest, without board, per day	1.42
Transient not in harvest, with board, per day	1.27
Carpentering, without board per day	2.72
Blacksmithing, without board, per day	3.05
Wheelwrighting, without board, per day	2 98
Machine making, without board, per day	2.58
Shoemaking, without board, per day	2.00

The prices paid in Montana were as follows:

Without board, per month	$45.00
With board, per month	30.00
Transient in harvest, without board, per day	2.67
Transient in harvest with board, per day	2.25
Transient not in harvest, without board, per day	1.83
Transient not in harvest, with board, per day	1.38
Carpentering, without board, per day	4.00
Blacksmithing, without board, per day	3.33
Wheelwrighting, without board, per day	4.19
Machine making, without board, per day	4.12
Shoemaking, without board, per day	3.25

The above is the average wages for 1881. In the new towns of Bismarck, Miles City and many others the laboring man has plenty to do at all seasons of the year. There are no poor men in this country excepting recent arrivals who have not yet had time to make a start.

Massachusetts Figures.

The State of Massachusetts maintains at very considerable expense a bureau for the collection of labor statistics. Much valuable information is gathered by the bureau, but not a little that is calculated to mislead finds its way into the bulky volumes which it sends forth from time to time. In matters of simple statistics there is nothing to criticise in the reports, save that sometimes too much is left to estimate, in the same way that a fancy farmer often measures the product of a phenomenal plant, or vine, or bill of potatoes, and figures the yield of an acre from that basis. The latest volume issued by the bureau deals with the three cotton manufacturing centres of the State, Fall River, Lowell and Lawrence. The following table shows the nativity of operatives:

	Fall River.	Lowell.	Lawrence.
Native	5,137	4,860	3,615
Foreign	9,534	5,173	5,721
Totals	13,671	10,033	9,339

The influx of French Canadians is particularly complained of in Fall River. In the three cities there are 3634 operatives who can neither read nor write. Of the 2494 of these to be found in Fall River two-thirds were born in Canada and Ireland. Drunkenness is everywhere prevelant. The savings banks statements show as follows:

	Fall River.	Lowell.	Lawrence.
Open accounts	18,691	23,659	13,728
Deposits	$7,852,829	$11,743,240	$4,809,372

Concerning the condition of the people the report gives much praise to Lowell and Lawrence, and speaks in slighting terms of Fall River. It says: "In many quarters visited by the agents in Fall River they found much misery, rarely meeting with happy, contented people. In Lowell and Lawrence it appears that even the poorer class of help secures many of the comforts of life. The reason for this evidently lies in the fact that in Lowell and Lawrence there is more of the individual in labor and less of the family. In Fall River entire families work in the mill, and an obligation in the lease of the mill tenements requires the lessee to furnish a certain number of people to the corporation as employes. In many cases of this kind the father and mother of the family drink heavily, unmindful of the good influence they ought to exert on their children. The average wage in Fall River is $9 a week." The value of the plant in the three cities is thus given:

	Fall River.	Lowell.	Lawrence.
Machinery	$12,193,800	$6,179,000	$3,716,675
Buildings	8,981,050	6,843,900	5,838,350
Water power and land	2,572,950	3,108,141	1,466,000
Total	$23,760,000	$16,131,041	$9,143,125

The death rate in Fall River is larger than in the other cities and the average age at time of death is also lowest there. The marriage rate is also lowest in Fall River, while the birth rate is greater than in Lawrence and less than in Lowell. Fall River is, as regards its mill population, a city of tenement houses; Lowell, one in which there is nearly an equality between the tenement and boarding houses, while in Lawrence the "home," as distinct from either the tenement or boarding house, is pre-eminent. The report states that there are no trades-unions in Lawrence connected with the mill operatives, and that no strikes are necessary. Many interviews are given to show that the relations of operatives and employers are very cordial, and that a sort of mild manufacturing millenium reigns there. Singularly enough the report was still damp from the hands of the printer when the present extensive strike began in Lawrence.

Commercial and Financial.

Break in a Steamship Combination.

The English steamships are carrying coal to Havana for $1.25 per ton and returning with sugar at $4 per hogshead. Early in the year a combination of English steamship owners agreed to carry the entire sugar crop at $3.50 per hogshead, but as several of the large consumers were interested in American sailing vessels the scheme fell through.

Monthly Oil Production.

TITUSVILLE.—The monthly oil report published in the Titusville *Herald* shows that 380 new wells were completed during March, with a production of 8924 barrels over last month. On the last day of the month there were 8 dry holes, 433 new rigs up and 408 wells being drilled.

Increase of Gross Rate on Cattle.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The following announcement was made by Commissioner Fink: "The Standing Committee (trunk roads) have agreed to increase the gross rate on cattle to fifty cents, commencing April 10th, and dressed beef to sixty-four cents per 100 pounds, basis Chicago to New York. Horses, mules and sheep remain as at present, sixty cents, until further notice."

BUSINESS-FAILURES.

The Number and Extent of Them for Three Months Past.

The report of the business failures throughout the United States for the three months ending March 31st, as compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, is as follows: Eastern States, 292; Middle, 508; Southern, 700; Western, 523; Pacific States and Territories, 167; total, 2190, with liabilities of $30,338,271. This is a large increase over the corresponding quarter of 1881, when the failures numbered 1761, with $24,447,250 of liabilities. The increase of loss by bad debts this year is therefore 25 per cent. In 1880 the liabilities for the first quarter were but $12,000 000, but in 1879 they were $43,000,000 and in 1878, $82,000,000 for 3855 failures, so that, as compared with the first quarter of 1878, the first quarter of 1882 shows to good advantage, with 1165 fewer failures and $52,000 000 less liabilities.

In the Dominion of Canada the failures for the quarter ending March 31st, 1882, were 206, with liabilities of $2,653,000, as compared with 166 and $2,126,000 liabilities the corresponding period of last year, somewhat of an increase; but there is a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. both in number and liabilities as compared with the first quarter of 1880.

Corn.

The scarcity of corn is influencing a steady upward movement in values in all markets. There was an advance of fully two cents per bushel at the Commercial Exchange yesterday and a corresponding improvement at New York and Chicago. As indicated by the report of the Department of Agriculture, nature has apparently cornered this market more effectually than manipulation could do it.

Down With the Dust.

Dangers of Dusting.

Do not dust but wipe!

Who would believe it; the duster, that peaceful emblem of domestic toil, may, under certain circumstances, become more dangerous to handle than a six-shooter?

We are in dead earnest; an eminent scientist declares it to be a fact.

Do you know just what you are doing when you brush away dust? You disseminate into the air, and consequently introduce into your own interior, into your tissues and respiratory organs, all sorts of eggs, spores, epidemic germs and murderous vibriones which dust contains.

One movement with a feather duster may be enough to poison both you and your neighbors—to inoculate you all with typhus, varioloid, or cholera—strange as it may appear.

Instead of a feather duster take a cloth; wipe away the dust instead of stirring it up.

In short, wipe—never dust!

Ingalls & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers at Louisville, Ky., surprised their creditors, most of whom are Boston merchants, by making an assignment to O. G. Holt. Liabilities $7000, assets, nominally $9000.

TUSCAN OLIVES.

(FOCHADES IN RISSETTI.)

I.

The color of the olives who shall say?
In winter on the yellow earth they're blue,
A wind can change the green to white or gray,
But they are olives still in every hue;
But they are olives always, green or white,
As love is love in torment or delight;
But they are olives ruffled or at rest,
As love is always love in tears or jest.

II.

We walked alone the terraced olive-yard,
And talked together till we lost the way,
We met a peasant, bent with age, and hard,
Bruising the grape-skins for the second wine:
We did not drink, and left him, Love of mine,
Bruising the grapes already bruised enough;
He had his meagre wine, and we our love.

III.

We climbed one morning to the sunny height,
Where chestnuts grow no more and olives grow;
Far-off the circling mountains cinder-white,
The yellow river and the gorge below,
"Turn round," you said, O flower of Paradise;
I did not turn, I looked upon your eyes.
"Turn round," you said, "turn round, look at the view!"
I did not turn, my Love, I looked at you.

IV.

How hot it was! Across the white-hot wall
Pale olives stretch toward the blazing street;
You broke a branch, you never spoke at all,
But gave it me to fan with in the heat;
You gave it me without a sign or word,
And yet, my love, I think you knew I heard
You gave it me without a word or sign,
Under the olives first I called you mine.

V.

At Lucca, for the autumn festival,
The streets are tulip-gay; but you and I
Forgot them, seeing over church and wall
Guinigi's tower soar i' the black blue sky,
A stem of delicate rope against the blue,
And on the top two lonely olives grew,
Crowning the tower, far from the hills, alone,
As on our risen love our lives are grown.

VI.

Who would have thought we should stand again together,
Here, with the convent a frown of towers above us;
Here, mid the sere-wooded hills and wintry weather;
Here, where the olives bend down and seem to love us;
Here, where the fruit-laden olives half remember
All that began in their shadow last November,
Here where we knew we must part, must part and sever;
Here where we know we shall love for aye and ever.

VII.

Reach up and pluck a branch, and give it me,
That I may hang it in my Northern room,
That I may find it there, and wake and see
—Not you! not you!—dead leaves and wintry gloom.
O senseless olives, wherefore should I take
Your leaves to balm a heart that can but ache?
Why should I take you hence, that can but show
How much is left behind? I do not know.

A. MARY F. ROBINSON.

Cranberry at Fault.

Our old friend, Special Officer Andrew Cranberry, is never ashamed to acknowledge the possibility of other men having brains as well as he, and in proof of it furnishes the following scrap from his experience. The old gentleman is given to drawing a long bow, occasionally, and we will not vouch for all the facts, but give the story nevertheless:

A sick ward of the Charity Hospital is scarcely the place where one would first seek a notorious character, and the man in question was certainly not a person to excite the instinctive suspicion of a detective. I had been out to hear the dying declaration of a feck hand, fatally wounded in a drunken row the night before, and found the subject of his narrative stretched on one of the beds apparently much prostrated by an attack of intermittent fever. He was a tall, thin man, of perhaps thirty-seven, with light, sandy hair, a thin, yellow mustache, and regular features. His eyes were paleblue, his eyebrown no positive shade. But what struck me was the utter lack of color in his eyelashes. All these peculiarities would probably have escaped unnoticed, but for a consultation I overheard concerning his case among some students in the dispensary.

He appeared to have contracted an unaccountable habit of talking in his sleep. So continued were his midnight monologues that others sick in the ward complained of the nuisance, and the nurses were compelled to awaken him a dozen times during the night to silence the incessant talk. There was nothing disjointed in his sentences, nor did his brain appear affected with either fear or by sympathy with any other portion of the body. His diet was prepared regularly, and the greatest care taken to prevent his stomach from being overloaded, and yet, when to all appearances all his physical machinery was in the most healthy condition, he talked the most. So much did I hear of this freak of nature at subsequent visits that I frequently dropped into listen for myself, and confess to have been astonished at the clearness of a mind buried, apparently in profound sleep.

On one occasion he gave an accurate account of Warrington Navy Yard at Pensacola; and so minutely did he detail every feature of that place, that were I on the witness stand I would have sworn positively he was as wide awake as myself. The doctor however listened at his lungs with a stethoscope and pronounced him asleep. I had just turned to go when he spoke out again, quite distinctly: "I know that Andy Cranberry. Tumbled to him right away. Fly, old cop, but not fly enough for Bob Harrington."

This time the nurse insisted on waking him, but I prevented him. Asleep or awake I knew there was a "Bob Harrington," and that he was the sharpest thief in the country.

It is scarcely necessary to say that from that time I kept my eye on him. He finally recovered and was discharged.

Passing down the street one morning, I saw Harrington and a thief named Collier suddenly dart out of a broker's office and walk rapidly away. I signaled to a special standing on the corner to keep a lookout and went in to inquire what was up.

A gentleman was leaning over the counter, with a pile of five dollars bills before him, talking quietly to the proprietor, and when I asked if anything unusual had occurred, both looked up in surprise.

Not wishing to intrude on a private conversation, I went off, feeling no little confusion at my awkward position. I had just reached the office before the broker, in a most excited state of mind, rushed in with the intelligence that a valuable diamond ring had been stolen off the counter about the time I called.

The owner (the gentleman I saw standing there) had deposited the jewel as a collateral security on a loan. He had received his money, and was getting change for a fifty dollar bill at the time the larceny was committed. Of course I knew Harrington and Collier were the theives, but where to find them at that time was a question. The special I left at the corner followed the men and saw them start for the back part of the town. I jumped into a cab and drove around for awhile, but nowhere in my search, did I hear of either.

"Two eight or nine o'clock when I returned and, walking up to the street, to my astonishment, who should I see standing immediately in front of me but Harrington himself. He approached me familiarly; spoke about the hardness of the times, the ordinary topics of the day, and kept so persistently near me that I began to be bored. I caught the eye of an officer, and nodding to him to look after him, escaped. There was not much done by him for the next three or four hours that was known of but to the surprise of everbody he went to a lodging house, secured a bed, and went to sleep. Having got my man safely housed, I let to work to recover the missing gem. His extraordinary powers as an impromptu talker at once suggested a possible confession, I determined to occupy the same room with him. Being a temperate man, I scarcely hoped to impose on him by feigning drunkenness, but trusting to his ignorance of my character, I tried it. There happened to be two beds in the apartment, and about an hour afterward I was carried up on the shoulders of two stout waiters, singing lustily a melody of "Champagne Charley" and "We won't go home till morning."

They soused me down with a thump, tucked me in, boots, and all and in five minutes I was asleep, apparently in a beastly state of intoxication. I supposed no great time would elapse before my room mate would commence his sleep talk, and sure enough he did. He started about his mother and an old house somewhere in Pennsylvania, and then he touched on a girl he went to school with, and of course loved desperately. He talked about going to New York as a clerk. There was more than one piece of rascality touched on that opened my eyes and not a few instances of brutality that made me shudder. At last as I knew it would not came all about the diamond.

He and Collier just as I supposed, saw the owner of the gem go into the jewelry establishment to have it weighed. Heard the clerk say just what it was worth. Followed the two back to the broker's office. When the diamond was lying in an open case on the counter, the two theives stopped up. Collier drew out some city money to have it discounted, and Harrington having first put a piece of wax on the handle of his cane laid it carelessly across the box. A dispute arose regarding the rate of discount, and both left in a huff, the diamond fastened securely on the end of the cane. Both saw the special follow them down Poyarl street, and when they turned the corner of Bienville; Collier, who had the diamond in his mouth, to prevent any accidents, swallowed it. You can imagine my state of mind at being compelled to listen to all this and yet lie idle.

For a time I had pondered over the policy of finding Collier at once and cutting him open, but a second thought determined me to try the virtues of tartar emetic.

There is a bar-room in the Second Ward well know as the resort of every thief who comes to town; and there I went. Stopping at a drug-store, as soon as I got out, I purchased a good strong dose of the emetic, making up my mind to take a drink with my man, and by some hook or crook slip it into a glass. About six o'clock I met him. Pretending to be looking up the points of a burglary which had never taken place I engaged him in conversation, and we slowly rambled up to the drinking saloon in question. I invited him to drink, he accepted, and both ordered a gin cocktail.

The first glance at the proprietor convinced me I could do nothing secretly. So taking out the powder, remarking I was compelled to take something for a cold, I dropped it into the cocktail and stirred it up. I made up my mind to change glasses with him, and with this object stood talking for some time. The proprietor started to the banquette to bring in a lump of ice just left by the cart, and drawing Collier's attention to two men on the opposite side of the street, I changed the position of the two tumblers. He eyed them curiously for perhaps half a minute, and just then who should come up but Harrington, in a violent controversy with another man. I went to the door to see what was the matter, and, fearing there would be trouble, returned and both hurriedly swallowed our drinks. Scarcely had I reached the spot where the two men were before I was seized with violent nausea and vomiting, and in another minute I was lying on the banquette deathly sick.

I had swallowed the emetic myself. My illness at once dispelled the impending quarrel, and the men, calling a cab, sent me home.

"But the diamond?" you inquire.

The diamond was never found. Bob Harrington is no more in the habit of talking in his sleep than I am. He had been deceiving everybody at the hospital, and he deceived me. As for Collier swallowing it, that was a "stall," got up for my special benefit. They got away with the jewel, and neither has been back since. I told the doctor who examined Harrington with a stethoscope about it, and he hasn't looked me in the face from that day to this.

The woman at Belleville, Canada, who opened her husband's grave to bury a pet dog on his coffin, says she shall never marry again, and we almost believe her.

If you are willing to pay a fair price for your CLOTHING, and want to be sure of getting all you pay for, call on

SLEEPER & HOOD,

And select Your Garments from one of the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS OF CLOTHS

To be found in the City.

Remember We Warrant Every Garment to Fit.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR TRADE OUT OF THE CITY.

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C. M. Boynton's!

We are now having a special sale of **Fancy Black Dress Goods,** and are offering some very fine goods at Lower Prices than we have ever been able to name before. Don't fail to examine this lot of goods, as the price will please close, sharp buyers.

600 YDS.!

We have just opened 600 yards of the best quality and choicest patterns in Spanish Laces that have been seen in the city this season. Also, GREAT SALES in Buttons, Parasols, Corsets, Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, Tennis Suitings, &c.

Gentlemen, walk slow when you pass C. M. Boyntoe's, and go in and get one of those Ladies' or Gents' Vests for 25c; well worth 50c.

N. B. We send goods and samples by mail when desired and they can be returned if not satisfactory.

Remember this sale is at

—C. M. BOYNTON'S,—

Opposite Depot St., Central Block, **CONCORD, N. H.**

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The two Great Living Wonders in the World.

JUMBO AND BARNUM!

Great Attractions! Immense Crowds!

Coming July 4th.

Look Out for BARGAINS in Dry Goods

—AT—

BLANCHARD'S

New Goods Received Daily! Third Mark Down in Dress Goods this Season.

Having a very large stock of Spring and Summer All-wool Dress Goods, I wish to reduce them at once, and in order to do so, have made lower prices on them than was ever reached before in Concord, they are all New Goods and desirable shades and are really very cheap. Those in search of such goods can save **Car Fare** by buying them at **Blanchard's Store.**

In cheap dress goods the

New Reversible Suiting Cloth

is very desirable, making up very handsomely and at a small cost. We are selling them in black and white and brown and white checks for 12 1-2c a yard. Look at them when you come to see Jumbo.

600 Pieces Mosquito Netting in blue, green, white, black, &c., cheap. Handsome styles **Renfrew** and **Canton Ginghams.** 10c a yard. 1 Lot **Best Prints,** 6c a yard.

Shetland Shawls! Shetland Shawls!

White, grey, black, red and blue. Turkey red and white Table Covers, all sizes with napkins to match. Lace Lambrequins, Pillow Shams, Bed Spreads, &c. Ribbons, Laces, Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Hamburgs, Irish Trimmings, Swiss Embroidery, and everything usually kept in a first class Dry Goods and Small Wares Store.

☞Everything marked in plain figures and **Cheap.**

C. G. Blanchard,

North Main St., Concord, N. H.

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THE MYSTERY OF

LOVE MAKING SOLVED

Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

A STRANGE & WONDERFUL BOOK!

Old Gypsy Madge's Fortune Teller

And the Witches Key to Lucky Dreams.

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Parties visiting Concord are Cordially Invited to Visit

E. B. CRAPO'S

—NEW—

Trimming Store

Our Store is one of the Largest devoted exclusively to the sale of

DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AND—

SMALL WARES

In New England, and our Stock has Never Been Equalled in the State. Everything New and Novel the market affords, in

Ribbons, Lace, Gloves,

Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery, Corsets, Worsteds and Embroidery Material, Handkerchiefs, Skirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hoop skirts, Bustles, Hamburgs, Perfumery, Lubin's Perfumes 40 cts. per oz. Lundborg's Perfumes 20 cents. Fancy Soaps, Toilet Articles, Notions and Staple and Fancy Small Wares.

As we realize the fact that we have a trade to establish, we shall not make the mistake of marking our goods too high.

If impossible to visit us we shall be pleased to send samples or give any information desired, by mail. jesaapr144m

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ONE PRICE.

Visit the Old Reliable Dry Goods House

—OF—

Sterns, Wimpfheimer & Co.

—OF—

Concord, N. H.

Here you will find the Largest Stock in the State, and also the **VERY LOWEST PRICES** all marked in Plain Figures.

This well known store for so many years under the management of the late F. B. UNDERHILL, is still The Popular Store of Concord.

We are offering such bargains as will convince you that it is the place to spend your money to the best advantage.

Being large importers of Black and Colored Silks and Satins we can and do Retail them at Wholesale Prices.

Among our Extensive Stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods we have many bargains not found elsewhere and we make a specialty of Black Cashmeres and Black Dress Goods in General.

Our spring Sacques and Dolmans were manufactured expressly for us in New York City, and excel in Fit, Style and Quality. Our prices will at once commend them.

Cloths by the yard in great variety for those who wish to make their own garments.

Linen Damasks, Towels, Tickings, Shirtings, Scotch and American Ginghams, Prints, and in fact everything that you can expect to find in a First-class Dry Goods Store.

Our stock of Hosiery, Corsets, Gloves, Laces, Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods, is far superior to any ever before offered. And we only ask you to visit our store, and we will guarantee **PERFECT SATISFACTION** or Money Refunded.

ONE PRICE.

may3 jesadm

RUMNEY.

Rev. Mr. Kinney of Pittsfield preached at the Baker's river church last Sabbath.

For years I suffered from dyspepsia and indigestion, it seemed to weaken every organ of life and shattered my nervous system. I tried Wheat Bitters, and now my stomach digests any kind of food. F. O. Munroe, 259 12th St., Brooklyn. jlt

Quite a number of strangers are stopping in town.

Highly Esteemed.

The youthful color and a rich lustre are restored to faded or gray hair by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, a harmless dressing highly esteemed for its perfume and purity. je t septl

Misses Cora and Grace Preston have returned to Melrose.

How Often

We see some young man who has squandered his money and ruined his health by excesses, and before 30 years of age is an all broken down and played out man! In all such cases I prescribe nature's tonic and nervine, Sulphur Bitters. They supply food for the brain, strengthen the nerves, and are successful in nine cases out of ten. —Old Physician. j 2t augl

Mr. Albert Craig has bought a farm on Beech Hill, Campton.

Entirely Satisfactory.

Ladies wishing a perfume that combines novelty, delicacy and richness, find Floreston Cologne entirely satisfactory. je t septl

Mrs. C. S. Hall, Mrs. Dixie Hall and Mrs. Church took a trip to Boston last week.

A Difficult Problem Solved.

The desire for strong stimulants is becoming a monstrous evil and how to overcome it is a serious question with reformers. Parker's Ginger Tonic fairly solves the difficult problem. It invigorates body and mind without intoxicating, and has brought health and happiness to many desolate homes.—Enquirer. See other column. jetsept1

Guy Clifford with his family have come to spend a few months in his old home at the foot of Rattlesnake.

What Was It John

That made your face so free and clear from pimples? said his sweetheart. Why, don't you know, Eva? For over a year I took everything I could think of without helping me, then I bought two bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and now I havn't one pimple on my face. It is the best blood cleanser I ever saw. jaug12t

Some of the farmers have finished haying, while others have only begun. Quite a fair crop is being harvested.

Reward to Enterprise.

Four years ago, James Pyle of New York, first introduced his celebrated Pearline to the public, and now the name of Pearline is everywhere a household word, and millions upon millions of packages are annually consumed by our intelligent housekeepers. jlt

Rain is very much needed. N.

Malaria from the undrained Pontine marshes, near Rome, is a terror to travellers. Ayer's Ague Cure is an effectual protection from the disease, and a cure for those who have become its victims. It works just as effectually in all malarial districts on this side of the sea. Try it. jesalt

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OPIUM Morphine **HABIT** CURED in 10 to 20 DAYS.

THOUSANDS of references from persons cured. Pay until Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

GOLDEN STAR OIL STOVE



STILL LEADS THE WORLD.

50,000 IN USE!

Uses Ordinary Kerosene. Bakes and Cooks Equal to any Cook Stove.

SEND FOR NEW CIRCULAR.

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Very Truly Yours,

SIDNEY BROWN.

Vice President of the Ogd. National Bank.

SWANTON, IOWA, August 30th, 1881

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GENTLEMEN,—Six weeks ago I came to this place from Brookfield, Vermont, to see and care for a sister who had been suffering for more than a year with nervous prostration, entirely unfitting her for household cares or work, and for the past six months has not been able to care for herself, and at times could not collect her thoughts enough to make her wants known. When I saw what a condition she was in I hadn't any heart to do anything for her. I thought she must die soon. Before starting from Vermont I obtained through the kindness of a friend at Williamstown one bottle of your Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound. My sister commenced taking the Emulsion soon after my arrival, and I am happy to say her symptoms are very much more favorable. The past week she has given directions to her kitchen maid about her work, and has tried dishes for her, things she has not done for six months before. The doctors here have not done her any good at all.

Yours respectfully

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OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1882.

GENTLEMEN:

During last summer my system became very much debilitated and run down and I was advised to take a trip west. While there I became affected with Malaria, which still further reduced me, and while in this low condition one of my lungs became involved, and alarming symptoms rapidly developed themselves. On my return from the west, I was in so low a state that I was for four (4) weeks confined to my room, and bed. In this condition I commenced taking the Flax-Seed Emulsion Compound and at once all the alarming symptoms began to rapidly disappear, and while taking ten (10) bottles of it, I gained (37) pounds in flesh, and my health and strength seem now to be better as established than ever before, and cheerfully recommend it to the weak and debilitated.

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